THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 169. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc., T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

Marines Sent to Capture the Filibusters on Gardiner's Island.

From the N. Y. World of to-day.

Since the capture of a large portion of the filibustering expedition which attempted to leave this port, about 150 or 200 stragglers who escaped have had their rendezvous on Gardiner's Island, commanded, it is said, by Colonels Ryan and Curier. It is also supposed that these men have held communication with persons working in the interest of the Cubans on shore, and that they have only been waiting for an opportunity to escape and go to Cuba. Marshal Barlow, however, concluded that since the 200 filibusters arrested had all been discharged, those remaining on Gardiner's Island would not object to being brought off and disposed of in like manner. Accordingly, on Tuesday afternoon last, he sent three Deputy Marshals and twelve marines, by the revenue cutter Mahoning, to Gardiner's Island, to bring the filibusters away. On arriving there they found upwards of 150 men, but Colonels Ryan and Curier were not to be seen. The filibusters positively refused to give themselves up, and the Deputy Marshals telegraphed to General Barlow for further instructions. Yesterday afternoon, General Barlow, acting on the authority of his commission from President Grant, empowering him to call out the military forces, ordered thirty-eight more marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, making forty in all, who at once proceeded to the stronghold of the filibusters by the steamer Rocket. The Rocket is reported to have been seen at Gardiner's Island this morning, but the Marshal has heard nothing of the movements of the men, though he is quite anxious to ascertain what has been going on. Unless the filibusters decided to surrender, it is quite probable that a serious encounter has taken place ere this.

JAPAN.

The Changes that are Making in that Empire.

A correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* at Nagasaki gives some curious information as to the present state of affairs in Japan. He says that although the principal daimios have all agreed to abdicate their power in favor of the Mikado, their acts are not in accordance with their professions, and it is probable that before long Japan will again be plunged into a civil war as disastrous as that which has just terminated. Many of the daimios, and Satsuma in particular, are deeply involved in debt, notwithstanding which they continually buy arms and ships in large quantities. The real reason of the submission of the daimios was that the princes of the south, who led the rebellion against the Tycoon, and eventually conquered him, were unable to agree as to the division of the spoil, and consequently made over the Tycoon's revenues to the Mikado. Most of these revenues proceed from confiscated property in the north of the island, where many of the daimios are secret adherents of the Tycoon; and the southern princes knew that if they divided this property among themselves they would not be able to defend it against their enemies. As it is, the Mikado is totally dependent on the southern diamios, who furnish him with the funds necessary to carry on the Government, and any disputes among them are just as likely to produce a civil war as before.

Under the new system the Tycoon, or temporal sovereign, is to be abolished, and a confederation not unlike that which formerly prevailed in Germany to be created, with the Mikado, or spiritual sovereign, at its head. This arrangement, though it promises little for the maintenance of order, has at least one advantage for European merchants in Japan. Instead of the two sovereigns, with powers and responsibilities so vague that no European could understand which of them was really responsible for the due execution of treaties and the conduct of officials, there will now be a single government with a tangible head. Europeans may now expect some reform in the system of currency, which has brought on them so many severe losses. Under the treaties of 1866 the silver coin (*boo*) was to be 134 grains in weight, nine-tenths of which were to consist of pure silver; but the quantity of silver in the coins actually in circulation has always been much less. The reason of this is that hitherto there has been no government mint, the money having been coined under the direction of individual daimios, who of course do not consider themselves bound by treaties.

The Sea-side.

—Daily prayer-meetings are now held at Cape May.

—The Ocean House, Newport, gave a brilliant reception last Saturday evening.

—Miss Anthony should look after Newport and the other sea-side resorts, where gentlemen have several hours more allotted to them on the beach than ladies.

—Tuesdays and Fridays are "Fort Days" at Newport—*i. e.*, everybody drives to the fort.

—The Cape May people have found out that a Miss Ellet was the first person who came to that place for health. This was in 1796, when there were but five houses on Cape Island. The party were entertained by the mother of a lady still living on the island.

—General Cadwalader, of New Jersey, and his three daughters are at Howland's, Long Branch.

—The Cape May *Wave* says:—"In one respect we, in this country, are far behind the watering places of Germany. We have no public gambling halls where the sexes mingle at the same tables and stake their money on the hazard of the die." May we never catch up to them, Mr. *Wave*.

—A ball club has been organized at the Continental, Long Branch.

—Mad'lle Emilie Knauss delights the guests of the Continental at the Branch by her performances on the piano-forte.

—Malachi, a negro elocutionist, is giving readings at Cape May.

—It is reported that President Grant will be the guest of Mr. Catherwood, of New York, while at Long Branch.

—Over 20,000 people were on the beach at Long Branch last Sunday.

—The greatest "swell" at the watering places—the swell of the ocean, of course.

—Most of the air at the summer resorts is "put on" by the guests.

—Every train of cars and every steamboat brings additional visitors to the Island Cape, while the trains and boats going away are filled with empty seats. So it will be now until the season commences to wane, about the latter part of August. The hotels are filling up, and the landlords now look as smiling as a basket of chips, and are as busy as bees. Congress Hall is full, and did not send their coach to the depot last evening, not having any rooms left.

Political.

—The opponents of Stokes, in Tennessee, call him the Bald Eagle.

—An illustrious individual remarks that Mrs. Stanton is the salt, Anna Dickinson the pepper, and Miss Susan Anthony the vinegar of the female suffrage movement.

—Now that the State has set up a liquor store, why, asks a Massachusetts paper, should not towns, cities and counties go into other branches of business?

—The Columbus *Journal* thinks that if the Peace Democrats can vote for Rosecrans this year, they will be able to vote next year for Phil Sheridan or Ben Wade for Governor of Ohio.

—West Virginia Republicans are indignant because they think the President intends to despatch the rejected Carlisle upon some foreign mission. They are endeavoring to ascertain if he did not subscribe towards one of those houses.

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—"There is some excitement among the Republicans of Northeastern Massachusetts at a remarkable attempt General Butler is making to control custom houses and newspapers. There is a turn in the tide."

—Three of the six nominees for Congress in Alabama are of Northern birth, and were officers in the Federal army. They are:—Colonel William D. Mann, publisher of the Mobile *Register*, in the First district; Captain J. C. Parkinson, in the Third, and Judge Peter M. Dox, in the Fifth.

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman*, Republican, in alluding to Walker's election in Virginia, observes:—"And yet this is to be heralded as a Democratic victory in Democratic Kentucky by men who abominate the fifteenth amendment, and withhold from the negro the poor boon of the witness box. Come out, true men of Kentucky, from amidst this elastic body of political freebooters."

—A correspondent of the Washington *Republican*, who has been looking into matters in Virginia, writes:—"I unhesitatingly aver, without fear of having been imposed upon by Rebels on their good behavior, that Virginia is to-day vastly more loyal than Maryland, and that in the late election the ex-Rebel element of Virginia has cast its vote solidly for Walker in perfect good faith, believing him to be a sound Republican, and in perfect sympathy with the reconstruction policy of the administration."

—The New York *Sun* is trying to blackmail the public men of the nation. All who don't buy it off are to be nominated by it for President, which, of course, kills them.—*Chicago Post.*

GENERALITIES.

Mushroom Towns.

To illustrate how towns spring up in Iowa, we give an example. Last 4th of July the town of Dexter, near our State capital, did not exist. Not a house could be found on the spot to be named 'city.' Even the crossroads blacksmith shop was not there, and the tavern was in the mystic future. This year the editor of the *State Register* went to Dexter to attend a 4th of July celebration. He found about one hundred and fifty houses there, many of them substantial buildings, with stores that had already sold goods to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. What is more, just outside of the village, double the amount of improvement is going on. The town of Perry, on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, had last March three houses in it. Now there are fifty-five houses and nearly three hundred inhabitants, and yet the railroad only reached there last week.—*Iowa Paper.*

The Peach Crop.

The official annual statement of the freight agents along the Delaware Railroad, of the probable demand on the company for facilities for transportation of fruit during the coming season, has just been published. The total of the table furnishes the following: Peach trees four years old and over, 1,099,550; yielding 1,569,180 baskets of peaches. Strawberries, acres cultivated, 446½; yielding 1,018,750 quarts. Blackberries, acres, 583½; yielding 74,500 quarts. Raspberries, acres, 35; yielding 21,000 quarts, or a total of 540 acres planted with berries, yielding 1,114,250 quarts. This estimate does not include the large crop of wild berries picked by the poorer classes, and yielding a handsome return. The peach trees three years old and under are 885,240 in number, and with the 1,099,590 trees four years old and over, make a total of 1,984,830 peach trees along the line of the Delaware Railroad.

The Chinamen.

They seem in earnest in the Mississippi Valley about the Chinese. A company with $1,000,000 capital is proposed and the coolies are to come. The problem so long pressing for a solution must be solved, and John Chinaman will do it. In spite of laws and customs, he crosses the Pacific and lands at San Francisco. First confined to the coast, he has pushed inland, has looked upon his copper-colored brother at his devotions on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and his almond eyes are familiar to the schoolboys of the prairie villages of Kansas and Illinois. We know his face there. But it is as a cigar vender, quiet, reticent, and orderly. The next emigration that comes here will bring to us household servants, and the families of New York will take the pagans under their roofs, for whose moral growth they have sent millions of dollars abroad.

These Chinese are acknowledged to be frugal, industrious, and skilled. They are a class of labor that is needed, and it is the very height and folly of demagoguism and intolerance to oppose their coming.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Buffaloes Panic-Stricken.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Sheridan, Kansas:—

"Vast herds of buffalo graze along the line of the railroad, and are frequently seen from the cars, and not unfrequently so near that many are shot with rifles in the hands of passengers while the cars are in motion. Yesterday we saw upwards of thirty by actual count, about a half mile off. We also saw several elk and antelope, and one wolf, and dined on venison and buffalo steak. Sometimes a large herd has been surprised near the track by a train of cars. The shrieking of the whistle and the rushing of the train has produced such a panic of fear, that the herd has rushed pell-mell along, in the same direction with the train, and at almost as great speed, thus affording splendid opportunity for shooting from the cars. In one case the engine killed several which were on the track. Numerous carcasses are seen of the noble animals, which have been slaughtered and left to perish along the line of the road, from Ellsworth to Sheridan. Sheridan has about one thousand inhabitants, principally transient tradesmen and hotel and boarding-house keepers."

In the Wrong Box.

A few days since a young couple, just married at Waterbury, Ct., got on board a train on the Naugatuck road, bound for Bridgeport. They had a sweet time, billing and cooing in proper style, until the train reached the junction. While waiting there the groom took a stroll on the platform, and the bride also improved the time to walk to the forward end of the car. As the train started she returned, and seeing her husband, as she supposed, seated comfortably, she popped into the same seat, and lovingly rested her head on his shoulder, while the cars passed through the covered bridge. Unfortunately she had mistaken her man, and, as the cars emerged from the bridge a trembling voice whispered in her ear that he didn't quite comprehend the situation. Looking up, the bride found an unknown blushing youth, while her liege lord was standing in the aisle, with a look of blank astonishment on his face, not knowing what to make of "such conduct as those." The error was corrected at once, but the fun was too much for the other occupants of the car, and every sleeve contained an enormous, though quiet, laugh.

Another Sin which Brigham Must Answer For.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* tells this story:—"A young man named Richard W. Cooke, a native of Iowa, was examined before the Commissioner of Lunacy, on the charge of insanity. During the investigation the mother of the unfortunate man stated that she was a niece of Dr. Warren, author of 'Ten Thousand a Year,' and had followed her husband to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and finally to Utah, as the wanderings of the Mormons, to whom he had allied himself, necessitated. In Utah they accumulated considerable property, which, as is generally the case in Mormondom, was given to Brigham Young for safe-keeping. Even the deeds to every piece of real estate owned by Cooke were in some manner or other mixed up with Brigham Young.

"About one year ago the husband and father died, and then the family began to look about to see what belonged to them; but, turn which way they would, they could find nothing without Brigham Young had not only a claim upon it, but also a vested right in it. After numerous interviews, the widow and children were informed that all the property she believed to be her husband's, and which she had helped to earn, belonged to other parties, and that she had nothing in the world. This intelligence afflicted the poor woman sadly, but its influence upon her son was still more sad. He became greatly excited, and it was with the greatest exertion he could be prevented from seeking out those who had been instrumental in despoiling him of his birthright, taking the law into his own hands, and wreaking upon them the vengeance of an outraged and tottering reason.

"So terrible did the anguish of the young man become, and so fearful that he would be guilty of some frantic act did the mother become, that she gathered together such funds as she could and went to California, in hopes that a change of scenery and climate would restore him to his normal condition. She arrived there three weeks ago, but the change she fondly hoped for did not take place. Her son's fierce and excited manner gave way, but not to reason. He has been sent to Stockton."

Great Conflagration.

A terrible conflagration has been raging for the last two weeks in All-Saints' Parish, Horry county, South Carolina. It broke out near the upper end of Ocean Bay, not far from the seashore, and has burned over a distance of nearly twenty miles. The breadth of the fire is unknown. The country through which it passed is literally burned up. Swamp after swamp has been made bare of all undergrowth, and the trees and timber completely destroyed. The savannahs, with the turpentine boxes, are made sterile wastes. The hot, dry weather rendered it impossible to check the onward march of the flames.

It was still burning last Saturday. Twenty thousand turpentine boxes have been burned. The earth is left bare behind the fire. The cattle range is destroyed for the season; the deer unsheltered, and the bears and rattlesnakes made to seek a new hiding place or to be destroyed by the fire. It is estimated that over 100,000 acres of land have been burned over. At night the heavens were brilliant from the lurid flames, and the clouds of smoke that arose by day were but portents of the fiery storm beneath. To this fire can be attributed the hazy appearance of the atmosphere throughout the Southeast for the past week.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

PEABODY.

His Munificence Summed Up.

In view of Mr. Peabody's renowned liberality, the mention of some of his liberal acts will be interesting. He has given thousands and thousands of dollars privately, and the following list comprises only a few of his public donations:—

Institute at Danvers	$205,000
Kane's Arctic Expedition	10,000
Peabody Institute at Baltimore	100,000
Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass	150,000
Yale College, New Haven, Conn	150,000
Southern Educational Fund	3,000,000
Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass	150,000
Massachusetts Historical Society	20,000
Maryland Historical Society	20,000
Newburyport (Mass.) Library	30,000
Kenyon College, Ohio	25,000
London poor	1,750,000
Georgetown (Mass.) Memorial Church	100,000
Amherst College	50,000
Phillips' Academy, Andover	30,000
To his kindred	1,500,000
Total	$6,260,000

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant and Party at Cape Island—Arrival of Bremen Steamships at Baltimore—The European Markets.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

Arrival of President Grant and Party.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 17.—President Grant stops, in his trip to Long Branch, to pay our pretty seaside resort a visit. He arrived here at 8 A.M., and with him Postmaster General Cresswell, ex-Secretary Borie, and other distinguished persons, the party being conveyed to this place in the U. S. steamer Tallapoosa. President Grant is stopping at the Stockton Hotel. He will attend the grand military reception ball given in honor of the Grey Reserves on, Monday evening. This over, he takes his departure for Long Branch.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

CAPE MAY CITY, July 17.—President Grant and party arrived at the steamboat landing at 6·30 A. M., and will land at 10 o'clock. They will remain here until Monday morning. They will stop at the United States Hotel (?)

[It will be seen from the above that there is a conflict between the statement of the Associated Press and that of our special correspondent. The latter's version is undoubtedly correct, as it is scarcely probable that President Grant would pass by such hotels as the Stockton, Congress Hall, and the Columbia, to put up at the United States.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Bremen Vessels.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The new steamer Leipzic, of the Bremen line, now the fourth steamer of this company, is signalled down the bay, and will arrive about 1 o'clock.

The bark Albers, from Bremen, arrived at quarantine yesterday. She had seventeen deaths of children with black measles on the voyage, and many others sick. The disease is very contagious and fatal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Captain J. M. B. Clitz has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Brook Navy Yard.

Sea-side Weather Report.

JULY 17—9 A. M.—Cape May. Wind northwest. Clear. Thermometer, 81.

Atlantic City. Wind northwest. Clear. Thermometer, 78.

Long Branch. Wind west. Clear.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Stocks irregular. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 135⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123⅜; do. 1864, do., 121⅜; do. 1865, do., 121⅛; do. do. new, 120⅛; do. 1867, 120⅛; do. 1868, 120⅛; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87⅜; Canton Co., 60¼; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 210¾; Erie, 28⅞; Reading, 93⅞; Hudson River, 181⅜; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 106⅛; Illinois Central, 142⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 115⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153½; Western Union Telegraph, 35⅝.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34. Flour dull and demand light. Wheat steady but not active; new red, $1·50@1·60. Corn firm at $1·10. Oats unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 18¾@19c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 23@23½c. Lard dull at 19⅜@20c. Whisky—None here, and would bring about $1·08.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 17—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; and 93⅜ for account. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 82¾. Railways quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 12¾d; Orleans, 13⅛d. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales. Other articles opened unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

This morning the attention of the Court and jury was engaged with the trial of the girl Anna J. Hawkins, upon the charge of poisoning the Hoff family last month. There were seven bills of indictment, charging her with assault and battery with intent to kill. The facts have appeared in our local columns, and are briefly these:—The prisoner, who is but sixteen years of age, has been living in the family of John Hoff, No. 404 N. Eleventh street, for two years and a half, being apprenticed as a servant. Generally she appeared contented with her position, but on some occasions she was guilty of misconduct, which brought upon her chastisement and threats of further punishment, and these latter had been made against her just previously to this occurrence. On the 21st of June she purchased yeas and sifted flour, and with these bread was baked The family ate it, and seven persons were made violently sick. The physician attending them feared that they had taken poison, and aroused suspicion against the prisoner. It was thought that the trouble arose from the flour, and the gentlemen from whom it was bought were questioned, but declared that it was free from poison, none of the other numerous customers who had used it being at all affected. Finally, when Mrs. Hoff recovered she interrogated the prisoner, who, in a penitential manner, confessed that she had put arsenic into the bread, and was very sorry she had done so. At first she said she did not have any motive for the act, but subsequently, that it was because punishment had been threatened against her.

Beyond this confession, no direct proof of the actual presence of poison in the bread was offered, there being no witness who had made an examination of it; and this circumstance, together with the question of intent, was argued by the prisoner's counsel in favor of her acquittal. No testimony was offered by the defense. Jury out.

MINUS A WIFE.

The Troubles and Trials of a Philadelphian.

From the Hartford Courant, July 15.

A Philadelphia married man, who has a young and pretty wife, of whom he became considerably jealous, started her off last week with her only child to visit her grandparents, who reside in the eastern part of Connecticut. She has an aunt living in this city, and stopped here to visit a day or two before repairing to the calm, secluded spot which her husband had designed for her. On the day following her arrival she made the acquaintance of a travelling merchant, who had friends living where the aunt resides, and intimate relations, from some cause or other, sprung up, which have led to the enactment of a scene not set down in the original bills. On Friday she started, as her aunt supposed, for Norwich, on the 2 P. M. train; but at the same time that she was preparing to take a carriage to the depot, the travelling chap was paying his bill at the United States Hotel in order to meet her elsewhere. It was subsequently ascertained that they did go off on the Eastern train, but up to Saturday night there had been no arrival at the domicile of the grand parents in Eastern Connecticut, and the suppostion is that an elopement is being pretty extensively carried out on a short acquaintance. What the Philadelphia husband will do about it isn't certain; at any rate, he may console himself with the reflection that if he had kept his wife at home, she wouldn't have behaved any worse than she has now.

BANK ROBBERS.

An Ingenious Attempt to Rob a National Bank in New York.

This special despatch from Sandy Hill, N. Y., yesterday, is published in the New York *Times* of to-day:—

The attempt to rob the First National Bank of this place, on Wednesday night, was second only in point of completeness of preparation to the great Ocean Bank robbery in New York. The robbers were foiled only because of the time required to get into the vault, and by the too free use of gunpowder. They succeeded in blowing the safe open, but were driven away, having aroused people by the noise of the explosion, with only a few hundred dollars in revenue stamps as their entire booty. The explosion inside the vault set some of the papers on fire, but the books and vouchers were saved, and the bank is in sound condition. The burglars left a large collection of fine tools.

Further Particulars of the Burglary.

From the Troy Times, July 16.

We yesterday made a brief announcement of the attack made upon the vault of the First National Bank at Sandy Hill by burglars on the previous night, and now, through the kindness of Mr. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis & Sterling, of this city, are able to lay the full particulars of the transaction before our readers. Mr. Lewis was sent for by telegraph yesterday morning to go up and look over the wreck, with the view to repairing the bank vault, and returned to the city this morning. The burglars were six or eight strong. They entered the bank by means of false keys, and commenced operations probably about midnight. About 3 o'clock A. M. a family living in a house adjoining the bank were awakened by the explosion of the vault, and saw a man standing upon the sidewalk. The hotel keeper was also aroused, but supposed the report was caused by a clap of thunder or a stroke of lightning. The family were too much frightened to give the alarm, and permitted the burglars to continue their operations undisturbed. The first report arose from the explosion caused by blowing open the vault doors. The vault was built of stone. The burglars dug out the top wall, and, filling the aperture with powder, touched it off. The doors were blown off, and fell upon the floor. The safe—one of Bacon's steel safes still remained to be opened before the rascals could realize the fruits of their toil. Wedges were forced between the doors, and a charge of powder inserted. The explosion tore out the whole front of the safe, scattering the books and papers about the vault. The family first alarmed now managed to muster up enough courage to rattle the window blinds, and the man on watch outside blew a blast of alarm on a horn which he carried, which brought his companions out of the building on the double quick. The night was very dark, and the people in the house could not distinguish the clothes or features of the robbers. Seeing the numbers of the burglars, they were now more frightened than ever, and dared not venture from the house. So no alarm was given until about half an hour afterward, when Patrick Kelly, who was going home after a night's debauch, staggered along past the bank, saw the broken windows in the building and a fire burning within, and ran down to the hotel and aroused the inmates. Upon entering the bank it was found that the ignited powder had set fire to the books and papers of the institution, and a large opening had been burned in the floor. The fire was extinguished, and an investigation made of the extent of the night's operations. The vault and safe were found blown open as described, the building was much shattered and the windows blown out; but the inner safe containing the money of the bank was still intact—consequently the burglars had secured nothing for their labor. Half an hour more of undisturbed occupation of the premiser, and they would have cleaned the institution entirely out; but some frightened woman rattling on the blinds scared away six or eight armed villains, bent upon the commission of a great crime. Such is the fear of the law and its consequences. It seems the burglars had first tried to open the vault by placing an indicator under the dial to steal the combination, for upon taking the dial off yesterday, Mr. Lewis discovered the presence of the bell-tales. But this plan did not work, and the other expedient of blowing the doors off was resorted to. This is the fourth attempt that has been made within a few years to enter the Sandy Hill banks, and like all the previous ones, it proved unsuccessful, so far, at least, as reaching the funds of the institution. This time, however, they came nearer to it than ever before, and the frightened women and Pat Kelly deserve to be liberally rewarded by the bank folks.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement Week.

The following is the programme of the exercises of commencement week at this educational institution, located in Easton, Pa.:—

SUNDAY, July 25.

10½ A. M., Baccalaureate Address; Sermon by Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny.

4 P. M., Religious Conference—Topic: Religious Culture (Chapel).

7½ P. M., Sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Society, by Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, Pastor of the University Place Church, New York (First Presbyterian Church).

MONDAY, JULY 26.

8 A. M., Examinations (concluded): Biblical Studies.

4 P. M., addresses to the students by members of the committee appointed by the synod (chapel).

6 P. M., Senior Class Day (College Campus). Literary exercises. Reception: Music by Germania Orchestra.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

9 A. M., "Reunions" of the Washington and Franklin Literary Societies, in their respective halls, and addresses of the Hall Orators. Franklin: Major Henry T. Lee, A. M., of New York, class of 1860. Washington: Rev. Darwin Cook, A. M., of Bradford county, class of 1842.

2½ P. M., Meeting of the Alumni, in the Jenks Chemical Hall, Alumni Oration: Poem by James P. Boyd, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Press*.

8 P. M., Oration before the Literary Societies, by the Hon. James Pollock, LL. D., ex-Governor of Pennsylvania (First Presbyterian Church).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

9 A. M., Commencement Exercises. Bachelors' and Masters' Orations. Conferring of Degrees (First Presbyterian Church).

4 P. M., Reunions of the various classes.

8 P. M., Levee, and Visitors' Reception at the residence of Professor Traill Green, LL.D., Dean of the Pardee Scientific Department.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The uncomfortable closeness which has characterized our local money market during the present month is gradually passing away. The demand for money continues active, with occasional pressure, but business men seem to procure all they want from one source or other, provided they are disposed to submit to the severe exactions of the street lenders. The currency temporarily withdrawn from our market is beginning to return somewhat freely, so that the difficulty of obtaining funds at any price no longer exists, but the rates continue very firm considering the condition of the market, which is owing to the activity prevailing on the stock board.

Call loans are firm and active at 7 per cent. and discounts at 9@11 per cent. for first-class business paper.

The Gold market opened weak to-day at 135⅛, and was quoted at Whelan Brothers' at noon at 135⅛.

In Government loans the transactions are small and no change in prices quoted at the close of yesterday.

The Stock market was dull, with very little change in prices. State loans were quiet at quotations. City sixes were firm at 94 for the old and 100¾ for the new.

Reading Railroad was quiet at 46⅞, a decline of ⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅞; Minehill at 53½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½, no change. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 37¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 31⅛ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks the only sales were of Lehigh Navigation at 56, with 21½ bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 10 for the common.

In Bank, Coal, and Passenger Railway shares there were no transactions worthy of notice, and prices remain without any quotable change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 Leh V n bs. cp. lots	94	47 sh Penna	2d. 56⅞
$1000 City 6s, N	2d. 100¾	132 do	.ls. 56⅞
$500 do	.ls.c. 100¾	8 do	2d. 56⅞
$2000 do	100¾	100 do	.s5. 56⅞
$3000 Pa R 1m 6s	97¾	11 do	56⅞
$1000 Leh gold 1	96	100 sh Reading	.c. 46¾
$500 do	96½	100 do	.c.46·81
$3000 Leh 6s, '84..c.	84	100 do	.c.46·81
45 sh Leh Val R.ls.	56¼	100 do	.b5. 46⅞
2 sh Leh N Stk	35¾	200 do	.ls.b9. 46⅞
200 do	.ls.c. 36		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·45 A. M.	135¼
10·35 "	135⅛	12·01 P. M.	135⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@120⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@120¾; do., 1864, 121½@121⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 121¾@121¾; do., July, 1865, 120½@120⅝; do., 1867, 120¾@120⅞; do., 1868, 120@120⅛; 10-40s, 110⅛@110½. Pacifics, 107⅝@108. Gold, 135⅛.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@120⅝; do. 1862, 123¾@123⅞; do. 1864, 121¾@121⅝; do. 1865, 121¾@121¾; do. 1865, new, 120¾@120⅝; do. 1867, new, 120½@120¾; do. 1868, 120¾@120⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110½@110⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅝@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛. Gold, 135⅛@135¼; Silver, 120@131.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"There was an uneasy, yet undefined feeling pervading the street to-day, and the markets were generally heavy and sluggish. The almost intolerable heat had a great deal to do in repressing animation, and the usually busy sidewalks on Broad street, in front of the Stock Exchange, were deserted, as though they formed a portion of a desert. In the midday sun it was not difficult to fancy them possessed of Saharan qualities. Among stock operators there was a reactionary feeling after the enthusiasm that carried up the Vanderbilt shares so wonderfully during the past five days, and the 'bears' who had pluck enough to sell were still rather indifferent about 'short' transactions. The action of the Grand Jury and the arrest of many prominent bankers and brokers on the charge of usury added to the drooping tendency of the market, although ordinarily such a guarantee against stringent money would have led to a 'bull' movement. In this instance, however, the money lenders, or in other words the capitalists, seem determined that they shall have control of the market despite the laws. To punish the 'bulls' who brought about these legal proceedings there is a movement to increase the margins in loans on stock collaterals and so lead to great activity in money and a decline. There was great preference shown yesterday for Governments as collaterals, and money, with their pledge as security, was freely loaned at 6 per cent. In miscellaneous collaterals there was active demand, even up to three o'clock, at the full legal rate. Much of the uneasiness late in the day was due to a rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury intended selling ten millions of gold in addition to his semi-monthly sales. The effect of this report was quite direct upon the price of gold, which fell to 136⅜ about four o'clock. Foreign exchange was firm at the rates previously quoted, with a moderate amount of business for to-morrow's steamer. Commercial paper was in better request, and rates ranged from nine to twelve per cent, with the majority of sales asten and eleven.

"Cash gold was in fair demand and loans for carrying were made at 7, 7½, and 8 per cent., and 1-32 up to Clearing House and as low as 5 per cent. in the afternoon. The disbursements for coin interest to-day amounted to $706,440."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P.M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	212¾	W. U. Telegraph	35¾
N. Y. and Erie Rail	29	Toledo and Wabash	73½
Ph. and Rea. R	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107½	Adams Express	61¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	80½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	22
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94¾	United States.	72
Chi. and R. I. R.	115⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	55½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153½	Gold	135½
Pacific Mail Steam.	81¾	Market dull.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 17.—The movements in all departments of trade are of an extremely limited character, without, however, much change from yesterday's quotations.

Coffee is quiet, with sales of Rio at 14¼@17 cents, and Laguayra at 17¼ cents, gold

In Sugar there is a firm feeling, with sales of refining and grocery grades of Cu

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Waters of Genesareth.

Mr. Macgregor has printed some interesting incidents and reflections appertaining to the cruise of the Rob Roy in the sacred waters of Gennesareth. This lake, which is about twelve miles long by seven broad, is surrounded by mountains, save on the north, where the Jordan enters, and where there is a plain. On the western shore, "the towers and walls of Tiberias are reflected in the water," and beyond these "is the smooth beach of the land of Genesareth, a little crescent-shaped strip of plain, teeming with verdure down to the shore, which is of clean, pretty gravel, and shells, and sand, with a row of oleander bushes growing in the water. At the other end of the charming beach—along which so often walked the Saviour of the world—the mighty God—the Prince of Peace—we see the hill on which stood his 'own city'—'thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven;' but now *not one house is there.* Next comes the white strand, where once Bethsaida stood." On steering towards it, Mr. Macgregor says:—"Soon around my boat I saw ten thousand fish, their heads and backs above water, and as close together as they could lie. Outside of these was a circle of cormorants and ducks waiting for prey. No wonder that this was named Beth Saida, 'House of Fishes.' Lately two fishers' huts were built here. Twelve men came out and welcomed the Rob Roy with admiration and applause. One of them cast off 'his fisher's coat' and waded out to greet me." These men pay £100 a year to fish in the lake. The voyager suggests incidentally that a payment of this kind might be the "tribute-money," to furnish which the miracle was wrought. He spent three days in Bethsaida. "One of them it was stormy, the waves rose rapidly, and a heavy 'cross sea' very soon thundered on the gloomy beach. I have been (he remarks) in many lakes where the wind is sudden and severe—in Scotland, in Sweden, and in America—but I never saw any sheet of water so subject to squalls as this, and so quickly moved from perfect calm into rough and distracting waves, tossing about with a fretfulness altogether unusual. On the northern shore is the 'desert place' to which Christ withdrew for prayer. Near this the thousand were fed. As I went to it in my canoe, I saw men wading Jordan, for there is a ford near the place, and by this the multitudes could have followed Christ as he went. The northern beach is of fine black gravel. I discovered a channel 500 feet long, and five feet deep, and a pier under water extending 100 feet more. The channel led me to a ruin, and plainly this was a little port inland. Another not so large was further east. From one of these the apostles may have embarked when they left Christ behind." Mr. Macgregor finds "at least four localities on the eastern shore in every way remarkably adapted to the incidents of the narrative of the legion of the devils and the herd of swine. There were the rocks and caves, where tombs would be. There was the wild feeding-ground, covered with bulbous roots, where swine might feed. Even at that moment, a great flock of horses, camels, goats, and bullocks, was actually grazing and browsing on the rank herbage of the mountain. Near them the hill sloped steep to the strand, in one spot only a few feet from the water, in another leading straight to the high gravel beach. Now this beach, for a mile in extent, is very peculiar in its conformation, and quite different from any other part of the shore of this sea. The gravel shelves down at an angle of forty-five degrees, from about ten feet deep in water. A scanty fringe of oleander partly conceals the water. When I came close in my canoe, I could not see the inner shore at all, and therefore if a herd of animals were to run towards this, they would come very suddenly to the top of the gravel bank, and, being urged on by others from behind, they could not stop, but must certainly run into 'the deep' and be drowned. I compared all the various features of the hills and slopes here from different points of view, which could only be done by patient scrutiny from a boat, for you cannot compare two hills unless you are at proper distance from both of them, though, of course, you can see each of them by walking under it upon the shore. I came away much gratified by this afternoon's work, in having fully satisfied myself as to the complete suitability of the slope near Wady Fik for the scene of the only miracle of our Lord where punishment was inflicted and death."—*London Freeman.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The Methodists have been holding a successful national camp-meeting the past week at Round Lake, N. Y.

—The *Methodist* prints the following from a correspondent.

"By-the-way, your sermons are grand for lazy ministers. Rev. Mr. ——, of —— Congregational Church, ——, Mass., preached Bishop Kingsley's a week ago, transferred to his manuscript *verbatim et literatim.* Rev. Mr. —— is one of the lions of ——, formerly a Methodist of —— Conference."

—At the meeting of the Thirtieth Street Methodists of New York to vote on lay delegation, the pastor, seeing Miss Susan B. Anthony present, invited her to speak. This she did, explaining her object in coming, and congratulating the ladies present upon the readiness they had shown in casting their votes, predicting an equal eagerness and equal order when they should in the future deposit political ballots.

—The *Methodist* says:—"The question of Lay Delegation in our Church is virtually decided. The returns are not all in, but the last hope of our brethren who have taken the negative side—the rural districts—conclusively falls them. The ratio of the affirmative majority remains steady. The circuits and small stations are in accord on this question with the great centres of population, to which they are more or less contiguous. The elections held in the latter part of June were more generally favorable to lay delegation than those of the first two weeks of the month. Upwards of seventy thousand votes have been recorded by us, and there will undoubtedly be fifty thousand more to report."

—The Missionary Committee have apportioned the eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be raised to the several annual conferences of the Methodist Church.

EPISCOPAL.

—The trial of Rev. C. C. Tate, of Ohio, for Ritualistic practices has come to an abrupt close, it having been shown that one of the clerical court was disqualified to serve.

—In England the bishops, encouraged by the result of the Mackonochie case, are prosecuting heretical and innovating clergymen. The Archbishop of York is hard at work upon Mr. Voysey for denying the resurrection, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells upon Mr. Bennett, who teaches transubstantiation. The Bishop of London has instituted proceedings against the well-known C. F. Lowder; the Bishop of Chichester against the notorious Mr. Purchas, of Brighton; and the Bishop of Winchester against the Rev. R. Hooker Wix, vicar of St. Michael's, Ryde, for breaches of the Church's rule in ritual. Dr. Pusey has made an elaborate speech before the Church Union in defense of the doctrine of the Real Presence; and the Church Union has passed resolutions affirming the right of clergymen to teach that doctrine.—*Independent.*

—Mr. Russ, the rector of the Episcopal Church in Lafayette, Indiana, was rebuked by his Bishop for "scandalous conduct" in going to see the *Black Crook*, and was sentenced to receive "an admonition." The vestry of the church passed resolutions obnoxious to the Bishop; whereon he ordered the parish to "be deprived of Episcopal services until in some way the action of the vestry should be repudiated or recalled." The vestry then yielded and begged pardon.

—Bishop Mellvaine, who was to have left the early part of the month on a visit to Europe, was detained on account of a severe attack of illness. He is staying with his relatives at Orange, New Jersey. It is doubtful now if the bishop will be able to leave this season.

—If the facts are stated in the *Churchman*, the Episcopalians of this country ought to vie in their liberality to support the reformed movement among the Romanists of Mexico. It is said that the Mexican "Society of Reformistas" numbers 60 priests. Some four years since two of the principal reforming priests came to New York, where they remained upward of two years, and were formally received into union with our Church, though their names do not appear in the almanacs. One of these gentlemen, the Rev. Rafael Diaz Martinez, who has endured great sufferings at the hands of the Jesuits, has been elected first bishop of the Reformed Church of Mexico by the Reformistas, who are now anxiously awaiting the day when he may receive consecration from the bishops of the American Church. These reformers have announced the Bible and Prayer-book as their standard. Rev. Mr. Martinez is said to be a consistent, devoted, and truly pious clergyman, and a gentleman of education and pulpit abilities. He is now at Brownsville, Texas, on the very confines of Mexico, where, in connection with a fellow-laborer, Rev. Mr. Dominguez, he has gathered a congregation of nearly two hundred Mexican families, converts from popery. There is nowhere in the world a more promising opening for missionary labor, and our Episcopal brethren ought to enter in and possess the land. —*Independent.*

BAPTIST.

—Mr. Oncken and six other Baptist converts were baptized by Dr. Sears at Hamburg, April 22, 1834. These German Baptists of Germany have now increased to 96 churches and 17,088 members.

—Between 100 and 200 Baptist ministers are holding an institute in Chicago. Drs. Arnold, Brooks, Pepper, Wood, and Nesbit are the lecturers.

—Rev. J. D. Fulton, the popular pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Boston, where meets the largest audience in the city, does not believe in free pews in churches, though necessary in a hall like his. He would have large buildings, and every other seat free, and thus would expect more regular and liberal audiences.

—The Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, have given the Rev. Augustus H. Strong, of Cleveland, Ohio, a very cordial invitation to become their pastor.

—The Rev. Robert Lowry, of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York, has accepted the call to the chair of Rhetoric in the Lewisburg College, in this State.

—The membership of the Baptist church at Salem, New Jersey, has increased to such an extent that a new society is about being organized. The number who will join this movement is about 100.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. J. Irwin Smith, of La Crosse, Wis., writes to the *Record* that three years ago he planted the first Presbyterian church in that field, which had long been regarded as "so discouraging that none of the great Presbyterian family had ventured to plant their standard in the place; and truly the prospect was wholly forbidding to everything at our coming, except Divine reliance." Now two houses of worship have been erected, though there is yet but a single church organization. "Their congregations jointly, as well as Sabbath School and prayer meetings, are as large if not larger than any in the city."

—The *Northwestern Presbyterian* of Chicago has been obliged to suspend publication, and its subscription list is transferred to the *Presbyterian* of this city.

—The Rev. Dr. Poor, of the High Street Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey, has accepted a call from a congregation at Oakland, near San Francisco, Cal., at a salary of $5000 in gold.

—Mr. George Brayton, licentiate, recently transferred from the Presbytery of Utica to the Fourth Presbytery of New York, was ordained and installed over the Presbyterian church at Norwood, N. J., on the 29th of June.

—It is said that the weekly temperance meeting which has been held in Dr. Shepherd's (Buttonwood street) church, this city, on Friday nights, has added a thousand signatures to the total abstinence pledge.

—Pratt Avenue Mission of St. Louis, Missouri, J. M. Brawne, Superintendent, was organized, June 13, into a church. A colony goes out from the First Presbyterian Church to join the new enterprise. A pastor has been called. We notice that these St. Louis missions, instead of being mere dependencies of the mother church, as in New York city, are made independent organizations, and colonies of wealthy, intelligent persons unite with them.

—A meeting of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, was held lately, for the purpose of considering the proposition to sell the church property, now valued at $200,000. After considerable discussion the resolution to sell was passed.

—The Rev. Charles H. Baldwin, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, New York, has accepted a unanimous call to the Presbyterian Church in Johnstown, N. Y.

—The Third Street Presbyterian Church of Dayton, Ohio (New School), have formally resolved to erect a new church, provided $75,000 shall be subscribed for the purpose. What is better, we understand that between $60,000 and $70,000 have been subscribed. The new edifice is to be erected on the site of the present church.

—The Third Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, Pa., was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Harrisburg on the 31st of May last. It is a colony from the Second Church (Rev. Mr. Sterling's), and goes out with none but the kindest feelings, and with the full approbation and consent of both the pastor and people of the Second Church, who have done all that they could to forward the enterprise. The beautiful chapel, for the accommodation of the Third Church, has just been completed, and it was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sabbath, July 4.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. A. H. Bartholomew, of the Theological Seminary of this city, has been appointed missionary of an English Lutheran Mission in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, by the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Synod.

—The Rev. Professor W. Nötz, who was ordained at the late meeting of the Pennsylvania Synod in Reading, has been unanimously elected German Professor in Muhlenburg College, Allentown, Pa.

—The Western District Synod of Ohio, at its late session, expelled from the ministry the Rev. Mr. Spangenberg, Ph. Dr., residing in Covedale, Hamilton county, Ohio.

CATHOLIC.

—The Catholics in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in Portsmouth, N. H., are trying to stand out against the bishop, who has sent their priest to Keene. They say they will support no one else. A month will probably be as long as they can hold out.

—The American bishops are now ordering in Lyons the robes and head-gear to be worn at the Council. The cope is made of *lama d'or* or *lama d'argent*, and costs from $40 to $60 in Lyons. The *cappa magna* costs the same amount without furs, but $120 if trimmed with ermine. The Archbishop of Lyons kindly offers his cope and cappa as patterns. This seems necessary, as unfortunately those of St. Peter have not been preserved among the Roman relics.

—The Rome *Herald* consecrates a leader to the discussion of a paragraph which appeared first in the *Nazione* and then in the English papers, regarding an imaginary prohibition of the Pope to the medical men of Rome from attending any person refusing the sacraments after three days' visiting. Your contemporary has been misinformed, as no order of the sort has been heard of here by any doctor I have spoken to. A brief of Sixtus V orders doctors, under pain of excommunication, to warn the parish priest of the patient's danger, if after three days he appears in peril of life; but beyond that the doctor cannot act, and continues his attendance to the last, irrespective of the patient's religious state or dispositions.—*Cor. of London Tablet.*

CONGREGATIONAL.

—At the late ordination in Illinois of a son of Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., the candidate was solemnly "charged" as follows:—"I charge you never to forget that you are the son of your father, the grandson of your grandfather, and the nephew of your uncle." Is he not also the nephew of his aunt?

—The tearful attack of the *Occident* on the Congregational Union is accounted for by the fact that its editor was pastor of an Old School Presbyterian church in Benicia, which had a reputation for disloyalty; and loyal Presbyterians, not wishing to establish a second church of the same denomination, organized a Congregational church, which was probably aided in erecting a house of worship by the Union. *Hinc illæ lachryma.*—*Independent.*

—A Congregational church was organized June 30 in Essex Junction, Vt. The attention of the council was called to the fact that the creed contained none of the distinguishing doctrines which separate Congregationalists from other evangelical Christians. The attention of the council was called to the omission; but they almost unanimously agreed that it was all right.

—Messrs. Smith & Dove, of Andover, who have already given $60,000 towards the uses of the library of the Andover Theological Seminary, have just added to their former munificence the sum of $3000 towards the support of the librarian.

—The Second Congregational Church, San Francisco, California, have extended a call to the Rev. George Bacon, of Orange, New Jersey.

—The Central Church, Providence, Rhode Island, of which the Rev. L. Swain, D. D., has been pastor since its organization in 1852, has extended a call to the Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., of Chicago, Illinois.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

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P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ.* It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction.* Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
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STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
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JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 2m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 136 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 sw]

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

We are in full operation.
We have sold a great many goods.
We still have too much stock.
We offer inducements to lessen it.

COOPER & CONARD,
NO. 7 SOUTH NINTH SEREET,
1 7 fsm BELOW MARKET.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

SPECIALTIES FOR WARM WEATHER.

One lot Black Ground Striped Hernanies.
Black Diamond Grenadines, in assortment.
Tamertines and Crepe Maretz, in bright colors, 25 and 31 cents.
French Organdies in Beautiful Designs.
Silk Grenadine Shawls in Black, White and Chene.
Fine French Lawns, in choice styles, from 25 to 37½ cents.
Plaid Muslins, Piques, Brilliants, etc.

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S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 3 ws$ PHILADELPHIA.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiegman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Dis., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p$

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p$ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.
6 25 1m No. 720 MARKET Street—720.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

E. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1t2 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2$

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26$

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
6 2 4 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at office. 7 1 3

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
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P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 2$

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 186
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 186
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 186
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 186
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 186
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 186
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOXBOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 186
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 186
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11$ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALITY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. P. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Boarding Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 19

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE FLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
C. L. MAISEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5$ No. 434 RACE Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1151 FRANKFORD Road.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Cranial's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 45,237 for one share of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to me, and dated May 1, 1868, the same having been lost or destroyed.
7 16 fs 4w W. M. THACKARA.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain speciality. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon a boy named William Sterling, aged eleven years, was drowned at Vine street wharf. The body was recovered, and the Coroner held an inquest.

—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a frame stable, situated on Second street, above York, was partially destroyed by fire. The loss will be about $400.

—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park are about consummating a plan whereby vehicles will be furnished to carry passengers from the entrance of the park to George's Hill.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136.

—A convict escaped from Sing Sing yesterday.

—President Grant arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

—Several New York singing societies are at Richmond, Va.

—The floods in Texas have destroyed the crops in Gonzales county.

—A number of convicts at Sing Sing refuse to work, and a rebellion is feared.

—The Gray Reserves arrived at Cape Island yesterday, and received a gratifying reception.

—The excursion party of commercial gentlemen of Chicago reached Sacramento on Thursday.

—There were a number of post office removals and appointments made yesterday for Pennsylvania.

—Melville Shears, of Michigan, and John Duyer, of Maryland, were killed by a railroad accident on the Union Pacific, near Rodney.

—A meeting of New Hampshire publishers, editors, and printers was held yesterday at Plymouth, New Hampshire.

—The Sheriff at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., is resisted in attaching property, and troops have been sent to his assistance.

—A tornado damaged residences and crops at Lexington, Missouri, on June 30. A newspaper office was wrecked.

—President Grant is expected to arrive at Cape Island to-day, and will remain until Monday night, to attend the Gray Reserves' ball.

—A German singing society gave a little concert on their own account in the East Room of the White House, yesterday, while visiting that building.

—The Apache Indians in New Mexico have contracted the habit of robbing the mails for the sake of the bags. The letters are scattered over the prairie.

—Two freight trains on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad collided near Peru yesterday. Twenty cars and both engines were smashed up, but no lives were lost.

—A portion of the 8th United States Cavalry, near Wickesburg, Arizona, a few days ago, attacked a band of Indians and defeated them, killing nine of the savages. One soldier was seriously wounded.

Foreign Affairs.

—The rebels have burned eighteen houses near Arrago Blanco.

—Echavarria, the President of the Havana Railroad, has been sent to Spain under arrest.

—John Bright has joined the Athenæum Club.

—The people are holding meetings in support of the House of Commons in various parts of Great Britain.

—In the Orange and Catholic disturbances at Lurgan, Ireland, three Catholics were seriously wounded.

—The Reform League threaten to hold a demonstration of indignation at the course of the House of Lords with reference to the Irish Church bill.

CAPE MAY.

The all-absorbing topic during this season seems to be the heat and the determination of the thermometer to reach a most unusually uncomfortable altitude. "Ninety-eight" in the shade is about the thermometrical figure in the latitude of Philadelphia, but down in Georgia, we understand, the heat has been of such a character as to make an elongation of the thermometer necessary to show the delightful temperature in which the reconstructed are doing penance for their share in our "late unpleasantness." Thank Heaven! we of the North have not yet been subjected to such a purgatorial state of existence, although as we write this the air surrounding us seems to have about as much vitality in it as that believed to prevail in the "regions of utter darkness."

In such a state of sweating, steaming, superheated existence, how like a boon of the most gigantic proportions seem such delectable places as Cape May, Atlantic City, or that New Yorker's paradise, Long Branch! And how thankful should we be that with the facilities, now afforded us, we can in a few short hours be at either place, far away from the excessive heat, and the no less excessive filth and discomforts of our once clean and pleasant city. Hie away, then, ye who can do so, and drink in with the ocean's breath, or the mountains invigorating breeze, the life and health and buoyancy that your close proximity to brick and mortar, and your wearying midsummer existence, are fast depriving you of. Leave! Tarry not, but go! Throw away all thought of business, and think only of the best and most rational means of building up the weakened frame, and of obtaining that mental recreation which the cares of life and the demands of trade or business make so imperatively necessary. Health and the happiness that springs from her resplendent bounties are on the one side; sickness, debility, and their attendant evils on the other. Choose ye between them. Cape May, Atlantic, Long Branch, and many glorious mountain retreats are all within easy access of Philadelphia. A huge stock of vitality and energy can be obtained in a short stay at either, that will abundantly repay the time and money spent in visiting them.

Atlantic City, with its splendid, constant, and invigorating sea-breeze, its fine bathing and matchless fishing, we have already spoken of in detail in THE TELEGRAPH; and now we purpose saying a few words of Cape May, although to say anything new of the place would be almost impossible.

Cape May has one advantage over Atlantic City—that of years, the former being known and visited as a watering-place for the last half century; the latter for about one-fourth that period. The narrow, contracted site of the town, however, detracts much from it as a summer resort, and in this particular Atlantic is far ahead of it. A spirit of enterprise, however, has lately developed itself, and many of the streets and sidewalks have been widened and regraded, and to the extent that the work has been done has the place been made more sightly and more comfortable.

Many fine cottages have been erected since last season, an additional church put up, and, last, but not least by any means, the great Stockton Hotel has been commenced and finished, Aladdin like, within the short space of six months. The Stockton is certainly a magnificent structure, and those who consign themseves to its keeping are treated with princely hospitality. We fully described it at about the time of its completion, and it is unnecessary now to go over the ground again. It will accommodate 1000 guests comfortably, and is not surpassed in its appointments or the style of its management and general arrangements by any hotel in the country. Mr. Gardner, its affable and efficient host, is a Napoleon among hotel proprietors, and no better or more able hands than his could possibly have been selected to confide the destinies of such a gigantic and splendid establishment to. The number of cottagers residing on the island this summer is unusually large—150 cottages having been leased for the season, at an average occupancy of six persons to each, or about 900 all told.

Among the latest additions to the finer buildings of that description are Warne's Model Cottages, erected last fall, and delightfully located opposite the Stockton Hotel. They are splendidly constructed, with every convenience, and are very handsomely furnished. They have been leased by Mr. H. W. Fawcett, who has made of them a stopping-place that is refined and elegant in all its arrangements, and thoroughly first-class in every particular.

The old and favorite Columbia House, so signally successful under the lesseeship of the popular Bolton, has also felt the inspiration of improvement, extensive additions and improvements having been made in it, which have given increased comfort to its guests, and afforded increased facilities for their accommodation. It fully maintains its reputation as one of the best hotels to be found anywhere, and as long as Mr. Bolton and his genial assistant, Mr. J. H. Dennison, remain at its head, that reputation must endure. The Ocean House, so long a sort of offshoot for Congress Hall, has been leased by Messrs. Lycett & Sawyer, who have so improved and beautified it as to hardly be recognizable. It has been thoroughly refurnished and renovated, and, with the capable management of those gentlemen, thus far this season has been a great success. It is delightfully located within fifty yards of the beach, and is, withal, one of the best and most pleasant hotels at Cape May. Congress Hall, although not having caught the fever for improvement that has of late pervaded the island, nevertheless looks as inviting as ever, and will be found every way as deserving of first-class patronage as ever. Mr. Cake still presides over its destinies, with his usual tact and ability. One of the most striking hotel improvements since the close of last season is that made in McMakin's old and favorite Atlantic, since the demise of Captain Benjamin McMakin, its former widely-esteemed and highly-respected proprietor, it has been leased by his son, Mr. John McMakin, who has introduced into it entire new furniture, a new system of management, ground-floor rooms for invalids, a free conveyance between hotel, cars, and steamers, and a number of other improvements, which have made it one of the best arranged and best constructed hotels now at Cape May. A new hotel built since last season is Carr's Cottage, on Jackson street, of which Mr. Francis Carr, of West Philadelphia, is the proprietor. It is a handsome structure, well furnished, and is a very agreeable stopping-place. The genial host of the Merchants' Hotel, Mr. Wm. Mason, has also been refitting, and his *bijou* of a house looks more charming and inviting than ever. It is an excellent hotel, and those who enjoy its hospitalities are unanimous in praise of its good table and fine management. Mr. Garrett son is still lessee of National Hall—a quiet, well-ordered institution very popular with families. Among the best of what are termed Cottage Hotels is the Philadelphia House, so admirably kept by Mrs. Griffith, of Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Its splendid location, with its abundance of cool refreshing shade, its excellent management, and the untiring exertions of its popular hostess, have given it so great a popularity that Mrs. Griffith will increase it to double its present capacity next season.

For good private boarding the Franklin House, now in the occupancy of Mrs. H. W. Garden, can be recommended. It is pleasantly located, and a refined and elegant patronage is extended to it.

Clifford & Co.'s well-kept Sherman House, with its large airy rooms, its spring beds, and its very moderate terms—is doing a thriving business this season—a deserved return for the outlay of the proprietors and the exertions they make for the comfort of their guests. A new first-class private boarding-house has been opened by Mrs. E. Parkinson Jones, called Parkinson Hial, on Hughes street. The house is delightfully located and commands a full view of the Stockton Hotel and the ocean. Those who partake of the hospitality of Parkinson Hall cannot but be pleased with the establishment. One of the best located hotels at Cape May is Mr. Humphrey Hughes' Tremont House, corner of Franklin and Washington streets, and it enjoys an extensive and highly respectable patronage. Its excellent *cuisine* and good management have made it a very popular and pleasant stopping place. A new and decided attraction at Cape May since last season is Mr. H. W. Fawcett's Sewell's Point Fish House, at Cold Spring Inlet. Pleasure and fishing boats and fishing tackle can be had there, and the inner man regaled with all that is good in the way of edibles and bibibles. The Fish House is an institution that was long needed at the point; is admirably kept, and is receiving an extensive patronage.

The sheriff has made the acquaintance of the Rice Course and the extensive farm connected with it, opened under such favorable auspices last season at Diamond Beach. It was a highly attractive feature in Cape May life last year, and we hope it may not be altogether closed to the public. There are several thousand visitors on the island, and their number will be doubled if the present "heated term" should continue.

A great desideratum has been supplied this season in the establishment of a first-class *Restaurant a la Carte*, by the celebrated Philadelphia restaurateur, Mr. Adolphe Proskauer. The establishment is very inviting in appearance, and is located on the corner of Washington and Jackson streets. Thus far it has been a great and deserved success.

BREST.

Its Harbor, Defenses, and Naval Depots.

A special correspondent of the London *Herald* writes an interesting letter from the French naval port of Brest, from which we take the following:—

THE HARBOR AND ROADSTEAD.

An ordinary map gives very little idea of the natural strength of the port of Brest. The northern point is marked by the lighthouse of St. Mathieux, whence the shore runs in an irregular line, marked by slaty rocks of no great height but of very great ruggedness, to Point de Minou, from which the cable starts, and the lighthouse on which is due east of the Phare St. Mathieux. The southern point is the lighthouse of Toulinguet, on the peninsula of Camaret; and hence to the battery called Quelern des Capucines the coast line is very irregular, and the precipices are somewhat higher than on the opposite coast.

Inside the Menou and Quelern gullet the water expands into one of the most magnificent roadsteads in the world, which runs in two arms, one due east, about thirteen miles in length by perhaps three in width, and the other seven and a half miles long and two and a half wide. There is deep water for the largest men-of-war almost anywhere in this road, which affords, or rather used to afford, shelter from the fury alike of the elements and of man. On the north side of the road lies the town of Brest, with a creek about one hundred and twenty yards in width, running north northwest, and dividing the place into two unequal parts, that on the west being devoted almost exclusively to military works; some of which also lie on the bank on the east of the creek, known as the Penfield, wherein fifty three-deckers could find plenty of room, for it is more than two miles in length, with ten or twelve fathoms of water throughout. The commercial port lies to the east of the entrance to the Penfield, and affords every facility for shipping at most stages of the tide, and for loading and unloading at all times. The quays are well built; the warehouses would be more numerous if there were more goods to be put in them, and a branch of the railway runs alongside the vessels.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The fortifications are all, judged by the present state of military science, very poor. There is not a fort about Brest that would stand as much battering from modern guns as an ordinary martello tower. The masonry is chiefly rubble work faced with cut stone, and the mortar in many cases appears hardly strong enough to hold the stones together. The batteries might have been very great things in the time of Louis XIV, who built the arsenal, or even of the first Napoleon; but half a dozen gunboats with six ton guns would give a very speedy account of them now. The guns, too, except in one place, are only old thirty-twos and eighteens, or the corresponding French sizes, and I should like to be in shelter of a casemate even if the bulk of them were only to fire a salute.

In another point Brest is at present very weak. The magazine, said to contain fifty thousand tons of powder, is absolutely within range of the shells of a gunboat, which need not even expose itself to danger in attacking the store-house that, if fired, would clear half Finisterre of everything living. It is situated on the Ile des Morts, lying in the road about four hundred yards from the shore of the peninsula of Camaret, which is here only about fifteen hundred metres across. By taking the bearings on a chart, then a gunboat possessing the means of throwing shell a distance of two thousand yards over the not very high peninsula would ruin the most western department of France. This danger will now be avoided by the construction of a bomb-proof magazine nearly ten miles up the southern arm of Brest roads, in a small sheltered bay, where the ground is admirably fitted for the purpose.

TRAINING SHIPS.

In the road lie two or three training vessels, which it is a rare treat to visit. The chief of them is named the Inflexible, a ship for boys who are neither guilty of crime nor of pauperism, nor of anything but that they are the sons of men who have served their country. To have a claim to place his son on board this ship is one of the prizes offered for good conduct to a French sailor. The father is relieved of the expense of maintaining his child when the latter is as little as two or three years old. Then he is sent to an establishment on shore until he attains the age of eight or ten, when he is shifted afloat. A great proportion of the fine-looking lads on board are orphans; but to have lost a father is not an indispensable preliminary to the son's benefit. The boys receive a thorough training, both as seamen and as citizens. They are taught to read and write well, not merely to stumble through an easy page and to scrawl illegible caligraphy; they learn how to knot and reef and steer; they make for the navy splices and eyes and hammocks, for themselves clothes and furniture; they go regularly through a course of gymnastic instruction; they learn how to work great guns and how to use small arms, until, at the end of their training, they go out as accomplished sailors, having, before they are drafted, at the age of fifteen, put all their theoretical knowledge into practice on board gun brigs.

DOCK-YARDS, ARSENALS, AND WAREHOUSES.

On the left of the entrance to the Penfield or military port are the slaughter-houses and bakeries for the French navy, which is supplied with "soft tack" while in port, but which has to make the best of excellent biscuit when on a cruise. The machinery is very much the same as that in operation at the Gosport Yard, every biscuit being marked with the word "Brest" and the yard of its manufacture by the same cylinder which cuts it from the sheet of paste. These biscuits, formerly baked by fires of wood, are now to be hardened in new ovens heated by coal, which is fetched for every military purpose all the way by rail from the Loire or the Nord, that French industry may be encouraged. The coal depot is just opposite the bakery and under the shadow of the old castle, which is very picturesque and very weak. North of the chateau is the mast yard, and a little further on the visitor comes to a fine swivel bridge which crosses the Penfield at a very high level, and opens in the middle to allow any man-of-war to sail in. Below this is a bridge of boats, and here is the entrance to the dock-yard proper. On the right are the warehouses and manufactories for sails and ropes, and behind these the old Bagne, which is still in existence, though for some years there have been no *forcats* at Brest. Further on are the chain and anchor stores and another coal depot. On the opposite sides are various workshops, notably that of the marine engineers, and all around on the heights are the barracks of various *corp d'armee* and of the marine. On the left of the high bridge are the *ateliers* of the artillery. The bores of the guns for use on board ironclads are 27 centimetres (10·63 inches), and 16 centimetres (6·299 inches). All the guns for ship and dock-yard defense are of cast iron with steel rings on the breech, by which every variety of them is loaded, but the biggest of them is of no use against a 6-inch iron plate at a distance of more than one thousand yards.

A Cry from California.

"WHY DON'T THE LABORERS COME?"

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of July 2 has the following:—

"If some of those agricultural laborers who toil fourteen hours a day, on an average, summer and winter for six shillings ($1·50) to nine shillings ($2·25) a week and their board, could read in the report of the Labor Exchange this item:—'Farm laborers $1 (four shillings) per day, or $30, gold (six pounds) per month, and found, in winter, and $2 (eight shillings) per day, or $40 to $50 (eight to ten pounds) per month, and found, in summer,' their desire for California would be like that of the Israelites for the promised land. The fact is, labor, common labor, is better paid in this country than young clerks are in banks and merchants' offices in England. Strangest of all, that while in most mercantile cities for one vacancy in an office there are 50 to 100 applicants, even at the above high wages for agricultural laborers, only 1762 men could be found, though 2286 were asked for.

"If it could be published through the length and breadth of Ireland that within the past twelve months one agency in San Francisco has found employment at every occupation known in civilized countries (some special manufactures excepted) for 6198 Irishmen and 3101 Irish women, in all 9299 persons, at wages, for men, running from $25 (five pounds) a month, with board, and in some skilled trades to $5 (one pound) a day, without board; and for the women, at from $20 (four pounds) a month for seamstresses, to $40 (eight pounds) a month, with board, for cooks, three-fourths of the whole nation would make it the object of their life to save up the £16 to £20 necessary for their transportation to this happy land."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 43	MOON SETS	0 15
SUN SETS	7 39	HIGH WATER	8 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Russ. barque Saimi, Eckholm, Cronstadt, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Barque Agostina, Thom, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Orralloo, Small, Boston, Lewis Audenried & Co.
Schr Maryland, Green, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off Fourteen Feet Bank, passed barque Bessie Harris, from Genoa; off Bombay Hook, schr Navita, from Londonderry, N. S.; at Quarantine, barque Zulma, brigs M. A. Berry, and Sullivan, before reported.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr H. L. Seed, ——, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. S. Lacey, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, from Fall River.
Schr Orralloo, Small, from New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 17.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
R. M. Foresman, with lumber to Taylor & Batts.
Prairie, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
George Craig, with lumber, for Wilmington.
Homeseed, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Baltimore Co. 141, with pig iron to Morris, Wheeler & Co.
Lydia Anna, with coal, for Elkton.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 16.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
M. Hennessey, loaded, for Wilmington.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Rose Ann; P. Abbe; Jos Lord; Harvest Moon; South Penn; Alvin Clark; James Loughney; Wm. Porter; M. A. Duffy; Arabian; Gen. Butler; T. L. Moore; and M. A. Wagner, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, hence, at Baltimore 15th instant.
Brig Josie A. Devereaux, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 14th inst.
Brig Isabella, Bowman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs Nightingale, Brown, and W. W. Suits, McDevitt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 15th inst.
Schr James Warren, Drisko, hence, at Bost n 15th inst.
Schr Essex, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 13th inst.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, hence, at Newburyport 14th instant.
Schrs Hickman, Small, from Boston for Philadelphia; Ira Lafrinier, Coleman, do. for do.; Success, Richards, and Marvina Jane, Bearse, from Providence for Philadelphia; and Jane Patterson, Brown, from Philadelphia for Boston, at New York 15th inst.
Schr C. G. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Providence 14th inst., for Pawtucket.
Schrs O. F. Hawley, Davis, and Anna Shepnard, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.
Schr John Cadwallader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 14th instant.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, hence, at Salem 14th inst.
Schrs Trumpler, Chester, from Philadelphia for Newport, and Jane C. Patterson, Scull, do. for Quincy Point, passed Hell Gate 15th inst.
Schrs A. E. Safford, Powell, and Kobsim and Anna, Greene, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.
Schr Hattie Baker, Crowell, from Philadelphia for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schrs Gustie Wilson, Floyd, hence for Hingham; Wm. Tice, Tice, and D. V. Streaker, Vanzilder, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst., and all sailed P. M.
Schrs A. M. Aldridge, Fisher; Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson; W. W. Pharo, Jackaway; and Ald. Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr David E. Wolfe, of Philadelphia, 122 tons register, built at Milton, Del., in 1858, has been purchased by Capt. Freeman Crowell and others, of Providence, and parties in Warwick, R. I., for $10,000 cash. She will hereafter sail from Providence, under command of Capt. Crowell.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Russian Government has given notice that during the time there is compact ice in the Gulf of Riga, the following signals will be made from the Lyser Ort Lighthouse:—
By day—A black ball will be hoisted on the flagstaff on the gallery. By night—In place of the fixed white light a red light will be exhibited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 45

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. 5 12t Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 19 1

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, R. KNOX MILLER. 7 14 12t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26t

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 208 N. NINTH and 1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th fs6 For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department for a contract to pave Penn street, between Orthodox street and Arrot street, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will be in attendance on July 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia. The following persons have signed a contract for the same:—Edward G. Lee, Thomas D. Webster, Charles Comly, Jr., William Keas, Harry T. Garsed, H. Rowland, Jr., John Shallcross, John Cocker, Thomas Caster, Joseph Shock, Benjamin Hoopes, Jacob Smedley, William Frederick, James Engeland, John Roberts, Wilson Milnor, William H. Hobson. McMANUS & O'ROARK, 7 6 tuths6t* Contractors.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, and located in the counties of Erie and Crawford, having executed and delivered to us, as Trustees of the Bondholders, a mortgage of said road and its franchises, dated the 15th day of June, 1867, and having issued and disposed of say $60,000 of its bonds secured by said mortgage, and over a majority in interest of the Bondholders having, by writing, requested us to proceed upon and under said mortgage to sell the said Road, its real estate and personal, and its corporate rights, franchises and privileges, and full and satisfactory evidence having been given to us that the interest on said bonds has been duly demanded, and that the said company has been and is in default in the payment of said interest for more than three months after said demand.

Now, therefore, public notice is given, that we will sell the UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD, its estate, real and personal, and its corporate rights, franchises, and privileges, at the Banking Office of JAY COOKE & CO. in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 4th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. *Terms Cash.*

O. D. GRAY, A. T. MARSH, } Trustees.
7 10 s4t

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you call candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
4 16 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN DEALERS IN PAPERS OF ALL KINDS, NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET AND NO. 624 JAYNE STREET, 7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG, 6 21 2m*

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc. The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied. P. J. JORDAN, No. 230 PEAR Street, 7 12m Below Third and Walnut streets.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE." THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY, Chartered in December, 1868. ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia. 7 8 lmrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27 §

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY*, AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., 5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., 7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS (FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York. ALF MERIAN & CO., 4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA, A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE, T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher, Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street, 6 27 s3m PHILADELPHIA.

MANHOOD: A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc. "There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergymen."—*Medical Times and Gazette.* Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, DR. E. DE F. CURTIS, 6 29 dm No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 26

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with stears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets. PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmith's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 23§

CIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, 4 1 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder, Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers. ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors. 1 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. GREAT SUCCESS. THIRD WEEK of the Comic Pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY. TONY DENIER in a Comical Stilt Dance. GRAND SKATING MATCH between Alfred Moe and Professor Goodrich, the Champion Skater, and NEW TRICKS and DANCES EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION—$1·00, 50 cents, and 25 cents. 7 12 6t ALEX. FISHER, Business Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in connection with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON will perform EVERY AF

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869

CAN A RAILWAY KING BECOME A DISINTERESTED GOVERNOR?

We have no disposition to imitate the example of the Republican journals which assail the private character of Asa Packer. He has made a large fortune, and made it honorably. He has acquired a high character for integrity as well as enterprise; and the opinion of the *Tribune* that he came honestly by his twenty millions of dollars is doubtless correct. His endowment of the Lehigh University was also a generous and praiseworthy act, for which he is entitled to great credit, and we will not join in any attempt to diminish the public estimate of that meritorious deed.

At the same time, the peculiar personal position of Asa Packer is, in our judgment, a fair subject of public discussion, in view of the important influence he might exercise upon the whole internal improvement policy of the State if he should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that railroad influence is an important, if not a predominating, element in the politics of the country. New Jersey has often been ruled by her great railway corporations. The scale of New York politics has repeatedly been turned by the managers of her powerful railways. Illinois has been influenced, to a large extent, by the action of the officers of the Illinois Central. And Pennsylvania has been by no means free from the domination of her powerful railway corporations.

There is a special significance in the nomination, at such a juncture, of a Gubernatorial candidate who owns infinitely more railway property than any other man in the State, and whose whole soul is identified with the prosperity and progress of one of our most powerful, progressive, and aggressive railways. As Governor he could exercise the veto power, and no legislation could be perfected against his opposition, unless it received a two-third vote in the House and Senate. Practically, he would be master of the railway policy of the Commonwealth. If he threw the whole weight of his influence in behalf of the corporation in which he is most deeply interested, he could scarcely fail to secure any legislation he desired to promote its interests; and he would undoubtedly be enabled to crush any scheme devised for the benefit of rival or hostile railway corporations. Now, as Asa Packer is the principal owner of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, it is not difficult to imagine contingencies in which he could, as Governor, exert an influence that would enhance, by millions of dollars, the value of his railway stock; and it is not at all impossible that the very act by which he could thus be enriched would enure to the disadvantage, to an equal extent, of antagonistic corporations, or of sections of the Commonwealth not traversed by his road. We do not believe that Asa Packer would be more apt to exert this fearful power than any other citizen, but voters should consider well the proposition of the Democracy to confer it upon him, and ask themselves whether it is wise, just, or prudent to give one who has so much at stake a controlling influence over railway as well as other legislation? When A. T. Stewart was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, he was confronted by an old law which forbid any importer from acting in that capacity; and the wisdom of the enactment was generally acknowledged. Does not the principle which disqualified him disqualify Asa Packer from sitting in solemn judgment upon the railway legislation of Pennsylvania? Can he be expected to act fairly, disinterestedly, and justly on the railway enactments which form a large and, in some respects, the most important, portion of legislation, when his own individual interests hang trembling in the balance, and when his veto or his signature to a proposed bill may put a million of dollars into his private purse? This possibility is by no means remote, and Asa Packer could scarcely serve through a three-years' term as Governor without having the responsibility repeatedly thrust upon him of deciding whether he should prefer the promotion of his individual interests or those of his railway rivals.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is the embodiment of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He created it, extended it, and is still its guiding and controlling spirit. This is, in itself, creditable. But should he be allowed to use the whole influence of the Executive Chamber to advance its fortunes, to crush its rivals, to form advantageous new combinations? The position of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is peculiar. By the side of the main line from Phillipsburg to Wilkesbarre, a distance of 101 miles, runs the parallel Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and at many points they are but a few yards distant from each other. Occupying the same territory and competing for the same business, a little legislation granted here, or a denial of legislation there, may give a conclusive advantage to one or the other of these powerful antagonists. Then the Lehigh Valley Road, through its branches and connections, is advancing into the coal territory heretofore monopolized by the Reading Railroad. How will that corporation like the idea of being placed, in a governmental sense, at the mercy of its antagonist? It has been the desire of the New Yorkers for years to find an outlet to the West through Central Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh road would naturally become an important link of such a line. Would Asa Packer help, as Governor, to consummate a project so inimical to the interests of Philadelphia? A consolidation of the most powerful railway and coal corporations of Northeastern Pennsylvania has been proposed, with the view of forming a combination that could control the prices of coal in all time to come. Will the railway king as Governor, secure the legislation necessary to consummate this scheme? These and many other questions of a similar character are made legitimate issues of the impending canvass by the action of the Democratic State Convention. Wealth has its burdens and complications as well as its advantages. If the Whigs of the olden time had nominated Nicholas Biddle as their candidate for Governor, the Democracy would have insisted upon a discussion of the whole policy of the United States Bank; and, with equal or even greater propriety, the Republicans can now demand guarantees against the exercise of an injurious influence in behalf of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

Another manifesto which we publish to-day from honest and decent members of the Democratic party indicates that the dissatisfaction at the nominations made at the late City and County Conventions is extending and assuming portentous proportions. The fact is that decent, law-abiding citizens of all parties are thoroughly disgusted with the rule of the rings of politicians, who now play into each other's hands, and there is a settled determination to break them up and to create a reform. It is understood that Hon. Samuel J. Randall will be the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and that an effort will be made to throw overboard such candidates as Ahern and Stewart, in order not to weaken the State ticket in the city. If this is done, it is certain that the position of the Democracy will be greatly strengthened, and such action on their part is at once an example and a warning to the Republicans. If the Republican party does not discard the black sheep on its ticket, its chances in October will be slim indeed.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The great majority of naval officers have always been opposed to having one of their own number at the head of the Navy Department. It is admitted that there would be some advantage obtained if the Secretary were selected from one of the officers high on the roll, but, leaving other important considerations out of the question, it is esteemed far more advantageous to have a civilian, who will be free from all the jealousies and heart-burnings that exist in the service, and who will be able to adjudicate impartially upon all disputed questions that arise. This feeling has been greatly intensified since the accession of President Grant, as it is understood that Admiral Porter is the *de facto* Secretary. It was through the advice of this officer that the various unpopular acts of the late Secretary were perpetrated; and while it was hoped by naval officers in all branches of the service that Secretary Robeson would take the reins in his own hands, there has as yet been no signs that he intends to do so. There are few persons who know anything of Admiral Porter but will decide that he is one of the most unfit men in the service for the delicate position he now holds. We admit all that can be said for him as a gallant, patriotic and skilful commander, but personally he is unpopular to the last degree, and he is one of those officers who think that the navy of the United States exists for the sole benefit of the graduates of the Naval Academy in general and of the Porter family in particular.

This judgment may seem harsh, but it is true, and it is essential that such things should be said, as the course of the Navy Department during the last four months has created a great amount of serious dissatisfaction among the officers of the navy, and has brought the service into ridicule and done it much injury.

The old squabble between the line and staff officers was revived in all its intensity as soon as Admiral Porter obtained the control of the department. The surgeons, paymasters, and engineers were deprived of the rank and privileges that had been accorded them, and the uniforms were so altered as to mark in the most distinct and invidious manner the difference between the two branches of the service. It may seem a small matter for men to quarrel about the amount of gold lace and brass buttons that they shall wear; and so it is, if that was all. The great majority of officers of all grades, however, would be well satisfied if their uniforms were made as plain as possible, but by the new regulations the line officers have been bedizened with lace and buttons in a particularly gorgeous manner, while the decorations of the staff officers have been reduced in a corresponding proportion, making them at once appear as if belonging to inferior grades, and by no means as the equals of the line. The staff officers have never asked for military command, or for any privileges that will interfere with the just position of the line officers, but they have asked for the assimilated rank, the proper uniforms, and the privileges of quarters which will make their *social* position on board ship equal to that of the line officers. In other words, they ask to be put upon the same footing exactly as the staff officers of the army. The intellectual training and discipline of the Naval Academy never have been such that its graduates can claim any superiority on that account over the surgeons and engineers; as a military school, it always has been inferior to West Point, and it is a question whether its efficiency has been increased under Admiral Porter, who is reported to pay more attention to the heels than to the heads of his pupils, and to esteem the dancing-master above the professor of mathematics. It is certainly time for Congress to take up this question of the rank and privileges of the staff and line, and settle it on equitable principles, so that no jealous influences in the Navy Department will be able to disturb it.

It always has been one of Admiral Porter's hobbies to imitate in our service the peculiarities of the English navy. This, as much as the rivalry referred to, has probably influenced his action towards the staff officers, and has induced the changing of the American names of our ships-of-war to those of the classic mythology, or to those even more absurd names borrowed from the clumsy British system of nomenclature. This action of the Navy Department was clearly illegal, as it has no more right to change the name of a vessel without special permission of Congress than has a private individual. The sooner Secretary Robeson undoes the work of his predecessor in this respect, and sends Admiral Porter back to instruct his youngsters at Annapolis in naval etiquette, the better it will be for himself, for the navy, and for the country.

A RAID ON THE OIL LAND SPECULATORS.

The New Jersey Court of Appeals recently decided, in a suit brought to recover damages resulting from the failure of an oil land speculation, that the party who had made extravagant representations, on which the transaction was based, should be held responsible for the losses incurred. Under this ruling, many sharks may yet be made to disgorge, not only in New Jersey but in Pennsylvania. Every neighborhood has its victims, and thousands of men are still suffering from the swindles perpetrated during the oil excitement. We believe that our courts have already decided that where a party who acted as agent for a company made false representations in regard to the amount he paid for an oil property, he can be made to refund the sum surreptitiously placed in his own pocket; and if to restitution in cases of this kind our courts add the restitution contemplated by the New Jersey decision, the few oil speculators who made fortunes out of the madness of the many will have a rough road to travel.

The August Magazines.—Turner Brothers & Co. send us the following magazines:—

The Galaxy, for August, which has a continuation of Charles Reade's story, "Put Yourself in His Place," together with a *fac simile* of that gentleman's autograph, in which he requests the publishers and the public to respect the rights of Sheldon & Co. to the story. The contents of this number are unusually good, and include several interesting and well-written papers on important subjects, as well as the usual variety of stories, sketches, and poetry.

Godey's Lady's Book for August is as fresh and entertaining as ever. The illustrations, including a steel engraving entitled "Feeding Horses," and a large colored fashion-plate, are numerous and meritorious, and the literary matter sustains the reputation which the *Lady's Book* has won.

Our Boys and Girls for Saturday, July 24, and *Every Saturday* of the same date, are each full of entertaining reading matter.

We have also received the August number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, which opens with a continuation of Anthony Trollope's new story, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," "Magdalena," a new story by the author of "Old Mam'selle's Secret," is commenced. A spirited illustration to this story has been made by Mr. E. B. Bensell. This design, which we saw in the block, has not been improved in the engraving. The balance of the magazine is made up of an interesting variety of articles, that will be pleasant reading during the warm weather.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. MOSS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. *

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Green.—Preaching To-morrow by the pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are welcome. *

☞ FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½, and evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited. *

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, 10½, "Christian Warfare." 7½, "Belshazzar's Night and Mine." Pews free. *

☞ THE REV. A. SINCLAIR WILL preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and PENN SQUARE, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach To-morrow morning, service commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The evening sermon will be omitted during July and August.

☞ NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, is engaged to preach during that time.

Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to attend. 7 10 s8t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1869.

City Warrants registering to 41,000 paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
7 17 3t City Treasurer.

☞ IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grade of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufactures.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOcratic citizens of the EIGHTH WARD, held on Thursday last, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The corruption and the ruinous policy of the Radicals have at length driven the people of this Commonwealth to determine upon their removal from power, and to look to the Democratic party as the only means of restoring the prosperity of our State and of instituting the reform so earnestly desired; therefore

Resolved, That fully sensible of the responsible position of our party, and conscious that success in the coming campaign will depend upon an honest and fair adherence to the principles we have always advocated, it is a duty we owe to the Commonwealth, as well as to our party, to see that we come before the people for their support in a manner and by means that cannot be impeached.

Resolved, That recognizing in the outrageous conduct of the late City and County Conventions, held in this city, a determination to force upon us, by the grossest frauds, actions no honest man can endorse, we feel assured that nothing but an overwhelming defeat awaits us at the election if we follow the course laid down by them, or endorse their actions by the support of the ticket they have nominated, and we therefore call upon the candidates declared to have been nominated to withdraw, and to unite with us in urging a fair, honest and regular nomination. We hereby inform them, that yielding to none in allegiance to our party, and without prejudice or partiality for any candidate, WE CANNOT, AND WE WILL NOT, participate in their sordid attempts, or endeavor to justify the actions of these Conventions by voting the ticket they have presented. SAM'L V. MAYS, President.

WALTER ROSS, Secretary. 1t

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [8 10 4p

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.

MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

W. I. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1011 S. BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the net earnings of the six months ending June 30, 1869, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant. Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

D. B. BROWN, Treasurer.
7 8 thstu 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 22d inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 15 17 19 21 23 5t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

TWENTY-FIVE ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED for one of the best LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, at the southwest corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

Dr. THEO. ROTH, Examining Physician of the KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, can be seen at his office, at No. 251 North FIFTH Street, before 10 A. M. and after 6 P. M., and at the Insurance Room, No. 300 WALNUT Street, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. 7 17 2t

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKkeeper in a wholesale coal office. Address R. C. O., this office, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary wanted. 7 17 2t*

WANTED, IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SALESman having a good country trade. Address "Good" this office. 7 15 3t*

INSTRUCTION.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,
Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

A Pacific Railway Gold Loan.
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
Kansas Pacific Railway Company
For the sale of its NEW SEVEN PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR LOAN, FREE OF TAX.

This loan amounts to $6,500,000. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT AND SINKING FUND BONDS, secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan in Kansas to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 337 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway now running through the State of Kansas.

AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR 407 MILES west of the Missouri river, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides MORE THAN THE INTEREST UPON THIS NEW LOAN. In addition to this, the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the GOVERNMENT LAND GRANT OF THREE MILLION ACRES, extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the trustees in the 7 per cent. bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds, as A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS. The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, COVERED BY THIS MORTGAGE, AT $29,000,000, NET, WHILE THE LOAN IS MERELY $6,500,000.

The Bonds have THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, from May 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, semi-annually, on May 1 and November 1, and are FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAXATION, the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the Loan is made PAYABLE, in GOLD, in the city of New York, but each coupon will be PAYABLE IN FRANKFORT, LONDON, OR NEW YORK, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:—

On $1000 Bond in New York....$35 (gold) each half year.
" " London.....£7 8s. 10d. " "
" " Frankfort....7 fls. 39 krtzs. " "

The agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic indorsement as a
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT
in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The bonds will be sold for the present at 90, with ACCRUED INTEREST, both in CURRENCY, the agent reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market. Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
7 14 5t NO. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19*

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OFFER THE GENTLEMEN

SUMMER SUITS,
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OF CASSIMERE.

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The most becoming styles of all manner of thin goods, ready-made, in immense quantities, and at lower prices than anywhere else, or made to your measure, if you prefer it.

Perfect fit guaranteed to each gentleman.

Come and look at the Summer Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m4p

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
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NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 106 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR THE LADIES.
JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice from Paris of the very newest styles of fine Jet Jewelry, Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, etc. The rarest and most elegant ever offered in this market.
At H. DIXON'S,
7 14 9t No. 21 South EIGHTH Street.

THE MOST SUCCESSFU
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.

THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE C
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRES

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,00

BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

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This Company issued in the first TEN MONTH of its existence
5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.

This Company affords to its Policy-Holders
PERFECT SECURITY
By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS
RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
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General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BRILLIANT AUSTRALIAN PEBBLES, cannot be told from Diamonds, in set of
PIN AND EAR-RINGS,
for Ladies' wear, suitable for those visiting the fashionable Watering-places. Also,
FINGER-RINGS,
CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE,
MOUNTED IN 18-KARAT GOLD.
GENTS' PINS AND STUDS.
Have now for sale the most
BRILLIANT PEBBLES
we have ever had, with an assortment of Watches and Jewelry at very low prices, at
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 S. EIGHTH Street,
7 17 3t4p Above Chesnut.

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

NOTICE!

FROM THE 6th OF JULY

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WIL CLOSE OUR STORE AT 5 P. M.

BAILEY & CO.,
7 1 thstul0trp JEWELLERS.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BE MANNER. 3 11thstu§

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Stree
2 1 mwsrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
"HUMAN HAIR."
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.

N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to law. 7 14 4p6t

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1869.

The most elegant and legitimate way of attending a free feed is to invite yourself to one of the real estate sales that are constantly taking place in one of the suburbs. When you read that such or such an elegant villa and eligible lot of ground are to be disposed of at auction in West Rensselaer, Rye, or Hoboken, or any of the twenty other suburbs that surround New York, all you need to do is to put on an extra supply of cheek, and go in. Scores of people who haven't a penny to lay out in real estate, and who never will have, do so week after week, and there is always a liberal supply of young mothers who seize the occasion to supply their babies with fresh air and gratis "good things." The free feeds are the great attractions of the suburban auction sales. At some they even go to the extreme of supplying champagne and sherry; at most they content themselves with a wineless and liquorless cold collation, consisting of sandwiches, salads, creams, and pastry, lemonade (and not very strong lemonade) being the only beverage with which the guests are expected to "liquor up."

Two suicides yesterday. Pistol and poison are the chosen quietus-makers this warm weather. One of the suicides was a despairing woman who "couldn't make her rent," and whose drunken husband had furtively drawn from the bank all the money she had deposited there. Another was a despairing coach-painter, who was moved to the deed by similar impecuniosity. The frequency of similar acts speaks very little for the progress of personal piety among the lower classes. So that the desperate creatures "shake" this life, they seem to worry themselves very little about the one to come. I suppose, long before they reach the crisis, they come to the conclusion that things cannot be much worse elsewhere than they are here. They become pessimists long before they develop into self-destroyers, and gradually get worked up to the necessary point, until at length they look upon the miseries that surround them and shudder, and look upon the poison—and resolve!

Are you aware that there are about sixteen hundred theatrical bill boards in this city? Two firms monopolize the posting for all the places of amusement, each establishment paying an average of fifteen dollars per week.

Pugilism by gaslight was the only remedy which two ruffians yesterday morning saw out of their difficulties. After interchanging for some time the choicest refinements in anathemas, in Third avenue, they adjourned to a vacant lot on Fourth avenue, and there casting aside all superfluous garments, prepared to punish one another in true prize-ring style. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning. The stars were twinkling in the sky—and some metropolitan stars were twinkling round the corner. These latter luminaries did about half as much good as they might have done, and arrested one of the principals and one of the seconds.

It is said that Carlotta Patti is coming to this country in the fall. She has been wandering in Europe, north as far as Stockholm and south as far as Constantinople, and now wishes to repeat, in the United States, successes which have only been second to those of her phenomenal sister Adalina. It was this Carlotta who, when she was last in Philadelphia, was disgusted with the smallness and iciness of the audience. She vowed she would either never go there again, or that it should not be until they had learned how to appreciate her better. Have Philadelphians learned better, I wonder? They are cold, very cold—and even when something extraordinary comes along they are not always proportionably warmed.

I have never described at any length one of the new institutions at the Central Park. This is a Moorish temple, the ground color of whose exterior is brown. The roof is domed, and is sprinkled with stars over a pale-blue "sky." Almost every kind of mineral drink that can be named can here be purchased. You can swallow health by the bottle and "drink the waters" without attending any watering-place. Hither throng invalids who cannot afford the expense of journeys and hotels. Vichy, Ems, Carlsbad, Kissengen, Marienbad, Congress, and every other kind of water are all to be had. The celebrated watering-places of the world have their nucleus in this handsome Moorish temple. The proprietors would not allowed to set it up without handing over a considerable sum of money to the treasurer of the park. The temple was put up at their own expense, and a portion of the profits goes into the Central Park treasury. "For that are we doctors," No less than twenty different mineral drinks flow from the congeries of fountains there. Their "alterative" properties are enough to make an Ethiopian transmute his epidermis or the leopard lose his spots. To use an old simile, the Central Park, when this institution is held in view, is like looking at health and country living through the small end of the opera-glass. They look a long way off, although you see them so plainly.

A romantic incident, which is not generally known, has occurred within the last few days in this city. The romantic-minded peripatetic along Broadway and Fifth avenue—but particularly along Broadway—will remember an Italian family of wandering musicians, consisting of a man, his wife, and a child. The man played the violin, the woman brandished a tamborine, the child sang and accompanied himself on the harp. There were some points remarkable about the child. One was the total absence of resemblance to his parents. They were dark and swarthy; their features were dashed with the genuine Italian blood. He was a blonde—of the Niblo's Garden style—with yellow hair and broad, light blue eyes, cheeks like finest satin, and lips like rosebuds transmuted into flesh, in answer to some Pygmalion-like prayer. He was apparently about fifteen. His clothes were torn, his hair was tangled, and his *ensemble* was tattered; but through his rags and his wretchedness there shone forth the royalty of beauty. His voice, too, was almost phenomenal. I have often seen him surrounded by a crowd of men, women, and children, who greeted his performances with such a shout as some unapplauded *prima donna* might be glad to awaken. Not only pennies but greenbacks fell into the hat which his father carried around. Contrary to the popular delusion in regard to street-singers, he was treated extremely well by his father and mother. No blows, no threats; but kisses from his mother, encouragement from his father, kindness from both. Well, one afternoon, not very many days ago, a wealthy but eccentric lady, whom the sequel proved to have laid her plans well, beckoned to him from her carriage-window as he was passing up Fifth avenue. At that moment he was alone. It was one of those rare times when, his parents having gone home, he was left to wander in the streets without their protection. He saw the lady's signal, at her solicitation he entered the carriage, with his harp, and before he knew what was to be done with him the carriage drove off. Night came on, and his distracted parents were driven almost wild. So many strange cases of kidnapping have lately occurred within metropolitan precincts, that it is no wonder they felt alarmed. They have since been reassured and recompensed, however, for what they were made to suffer. On getting the boy home with her, the lady had him shown to a bath-room, and provided with every toilet requisite. After bathing and shampooing, and dressing himself in the attire of a young gentleman, which she had provided for him, he was shown into the lady's presence, and requested to play upon the harp anything he knew. The strangeness of the adventure, the novelty of his new position, at first embarrassed him so greatly that he broke down in everything he attempted. Possessing native refinement, however, he succeeded in regaining his tranquillity, and when he had well-nigh exhausted his stock of melodies, hit upon a simple English air, which produced the strangest effect upon the lady. The blood left her cheeks as though it had been snatched away, the tears sprang to her eyes, and without hesitating a moment longer she rushed to the ottoman where the young harpist was seated, and putting her arms aroung him, pressed her hands with an investigating motion upon his breast. He moved as if suddenly alarmed, and as though to repel her, but his motion tightened her embrace and only hastened the discovery she was making. That virginal expansion of bosom which her woman's touch had detected told a too truthful tale, and revealed that the young singer was, not a youth, but a person of her own sex. The anticipative reader will guess the rest, and I make a long story short by stating the simple fact that the lady proved to be a mother, who, in the artless countenance of the street-singer, recognized her "long-lost chee-yild." *Tableau!* Embrace, and explanations all round. The two wicked Italians are forgiven and pensioned off; identity proved by the simple song to which the blonde beauty was sung to sleep in earlier years. The only mysterious point that remained was, why did the girl assume a boy's disguise? This point she clears up by avowing that she could not bear the coarse looks and words which saluted her from men when she appeared attired in the garments of her sex. She therefore persuaded her pseudo-parents to allow her to adopt male garments, hoping thereby to elude the insult that is born of a coarse admiration of one's *physique*. The lady had much difficulty in persuading the girl and her "parents" to separate; but the separation *was* effected at last, and "clinched" by the real mother and her restored daughter sailing for Europe in a recent steamer. Truth is stranger than fiction—and not nearly so probable!

What a rush there will be to-morrow for the seaside! How cars and steamboats will be sardined! What a quantity of bathers will be snatching health and strength from a few moments' plunge in the briny shallows! How gratefully that man would be appreciated who should invent a new, slightly stimulating, and wholly innocuous drink! With what a wealth of eulogy his name would descend to posterity! For people will drink this warm weather, and no Boston prohibitory law would prevent them. They do it in spite of the cholera that is whispered of at Coney Island, and the yellow fever that is breathed about in Williamsburg. And of the New York summer Sunday might be said almost the very words that *Macbeth* says of sleep. It is indeed the death of each week's life, sore labor's bath, chief nourisher in life's feast. It commences at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and lasts until nearly three on Monday morning. It is a Paris Sunday with the theatres and beer saloons closed. No doubt it is a very unholy way of spending Sunday, but it is a human nature way, and human nature, I am afraid, is much more satisfactory in this life than superhuman holiness. Our suburbs swarm of a Sabbath with the poorer classes, and the middling classes, of course. Those who are just well enough off not to know what it is to lack a comfort, of course keep themselves at home in the shady idleness of their own houses. The great multitude perspire their way through pleasure; the elegant few evaporate in dignified resignation under their own roof-trees. Speaking of excursions, however, I might mention that excursions to San Francisco are now the only ones worth talking of. Metropolitan life is so short, at the best, that as great a variety of experience as possible is crowded into holidays by those who are thrifty of time. Not a week passes without New York merchants, who have never left business for a day's pleasure for twenty years, improvising commercial picnics whose goal is California, and whose object is to see all that there is to be seen in a transcontinental trip over the "greatest country on the face of the yearth!" The goaheadativness of Gotham work as though death alone were the retiring point and they were going to spend their greenbacks in a paper-currency heaven.

Miss Western, at the Grand Opera House, is the most attractive amusement in the city. Her plays are extremely heavy, but the audiences like them, and deal out to her the tribute of smothered sniffs. The *Child Stealer* has been produced at last, and Lucille is as repulsively attractive as ever in her "creation" of "Number Three." You might imagine that, at one time, she had been matron in a reformatory for female inebriates, so true to nature is her representation of the dead-drunk "Maggie" who frequents St. Giles'. There are certain points in the play where she is startlingly natural, and it is at such points that she starts out of her liturgical monotony of delivery, and speaks, not to the audience (which she is in the habit of doing), but to the actor with whom she is supposed to be conversing. Thus, in describing her conflict with an inmate of the prison who had attempted to rob her of the golden locket containing her child's hair, Miss Western exclaims, "I beat her, and I beat her, and I beat her!" in a low, muffled, suppressed tone, yet in one which brings before the hearer a perfect picture of the conflict in question. This and the impersonation of "Number Three" are the two good points in all the long five acts. All the rest of the characterization is so overhung with crude excrescences that one feels a compassion for the actress whom the rapid years seem to teach so little.

John Allen has vanished into the shades, but the Water street prayer meetings still continue. They have long ago been removed from Allen's old house, and though they have lost their first brilliancy and flavor, they are kept up with a quiet conscientiousness that brings forth its own fruit.

The long-anticipated rain storm set in yesterday afternoon at about half-past five. It made sad havoc along Broadway, scattering the pedestrians there in the "shaking of a lamb's tail," and making City Hall Park a slough of mud in less time almost than it takes to relate it.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA, DRAP D'ETE, AND LINEN SACK COATS.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Pants and Vests.
Linen Dusters, For Travelling.
Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; nice, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by
WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—
We are having an era of Libraries now,
With buildings capacious and grand;
Where knowledge shall hang like ripe fruit on a tree,
To be plucked by the wayfarer's hand.
The Mercantile first has expanded itself,
In its handsome, large quarters renewed,
Its shelves will be filled with fresh food for the mind,
And its halls with fresh minds for the food.
"Those teachers of disjointed thinking" are filed
Where the readers can sit at their ease,
The chess-players, chucked in a room by themselves,
Can make as much noise as they please.
And then, in the book-room is Marvin's Great Safe,
Of skill 'tis the very perfection;
'Gainst a very bad thief, or a very bad fire,
It will prove a most certain protection.
Such excellent Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
SEASONABLE IN TEXTURE,
REASONABLE IN PRICE,
FASHIONABLE IN STYLE,
AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 324 Chesnut street.
OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES.
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.
☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*
60 *PER CENT. GREATER*
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

DICKEY.—On the 15th instant, JAMES D., only son of James and Elizabeth Dickey, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2119 Frankford road, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

HALE.—On Tuesday, July 13, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL HALE, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Marple, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALLOWELL.—On the 12th instant, CHARLES M. HALLOWELL, Notary Public, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Richmond Lodge No. 230, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M.; the Kensington Council, No. 9; N. L. Degree Council, No. 1; State Council of Pennsylvania, O. U. A. M.; the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company; and Republican Association, Eighteenth ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1020 Beach street, above Manderson, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

McARTHUR.—On the morning of the 17th instant, of teething, JOHN PREVOST, youngest son of Matilda P. and John McArthur, Jr., aged 10 months and 24 days.

Interment at Laurel Hill on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, GEORGE MORGAN, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Morris street, Gloucester City, N. J., on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

PUGH.—On the 15th instant, PAULINA, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Pugh, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. W. corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

ROBERTS.—On the 16th instant, ELWOOD S., son of Solomon W. and the late Jane E. Roberts, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's house, No. 1630 South Rittenhouse Square, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock.

SCHELL.—On the 15th instant, CHARLES SCHELL, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the W. B. Schneider Lodge, No. 149, A. Y. M.; the Walhalla Encampment, No. 7, and Teutonia Lodge, No. 21, I. O. of O. F.; and Franklin Lodge, No. 42, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1831 Vine street, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE TEAS
AT
LOW PRICES.
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
GENUINE AND PURE.
French White Preserving Brandy,
Imported direct, and for sale by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7s Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1416 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 2law3mrp

FLOUR.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

SUMMER TRAVEL.
SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular route to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk
Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel,
Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS.
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7·45 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8·00 A. M. } DUE LONG BRANCH AT { 12·19 P. M
2·00 P. M. } { 6·12 P. M
Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3·00
Excursion Tickets..... 4·50
W. H. GATZMER,
7 2 1m Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FISHING EXCURSION, ETC.
(A good chance for lovers of Sheep Head, Sea Bass, Black Fish, etc.)
For Cape May and the Fishing Banks, Lewes, Del., and Mohon's River, for Dover, Del., on SUNDAY, July 18, returning TUESDAY, July 20.
The Iron Steamship FIRE FLY, (a sea-going steamer), will make an Excursion of Three Days from Philadelphia, leaving Megarge's Wharf, Kensington, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 18, at 8 o'clock, touching at Lombard Street Wharf at 8·15, for Cape May Landing.
Leave Cape May Landing on MONDAY, July 19, at 6 A. M., crossing Delaware Bay to Lewes, Del. Leave Lewes at 7 A. M. for Mohon's River, near Dover, Del. Leave Mohon's River at 11 A. M. for Cape May Landing.
Leave Cape May Landing for the Fishing Banks at 2·30 P. M., remaining there three or four hours, and returning to the Landing about 7·30 P. M.
Leave Cape May Landing for Philadelphia on TUESDAY, July 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving at Philadelphia about 8 P. M.
FARES.
Single fare to and from Cape May Landing and Philadelphia..... $3·00
Excursion to Cape May Landing (returning Tuesday)..... 2·50
Excursion to Cape May Landing, including to Fishing Banks..... 3·50
Round trip tickets, Cape May Landing, Lewes, Mohon's river, near Dover Fishing Banks, and return to Philadelphia..... 5·00
From Cape May Landing to Lewes, Delaware..... ·50
From Lewes to Mohon's river..... ·50
To or from Cape May Landing to Mohon's river..... 1·00
Meals, Ice Cream, and other Refreshments at restaurant on board. No liquors. 1t

FOR CAPE MAY,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2·25
Children " " ..... 1·25
Servants " " ..... 1·50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4·45 P. M., and Bristol, 5·45. Fare each way, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENDID Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1½ and 8 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8¾ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

CHAMPION SAFES

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE, daily, except Sunday, leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 5·15 P. M., arriving in Pottsville at 9·40 P. M. 7 15 6t

SUMMER RESORTS.
ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 937 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz', Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE.
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House.
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTIUCT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to all others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNU
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.
SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

CAPE MAY BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS Board at McCALLA'S COTTAGE, LAFAYETTE Street. All the conveniences for bathers furnished. Address L. H., Evening Telegraph Office. 7 17 2t*

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 221 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISONDORE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 2m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $12 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXXII.

LETTERS FROM THE WATERING-PLACES.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

From Vine Street Wharf to Brown's Mills, N.J.

BROWN'S MILLS, July 15, 1869.

DEAR TELEGRAPH:—

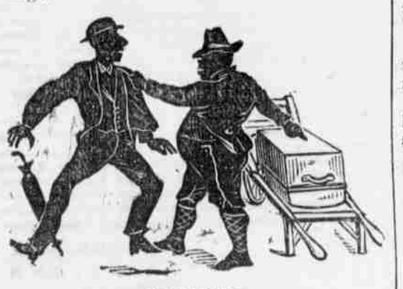
Having made my Will (which I have had all my life, my wife being amiable), and my Life Insurance policy is in a Company that allows its "feeders" to travel, I bade an impressive farewell to my family, and started in pursuance of your directions, to visit the noted Watering-places on the Jersey Coast. I accordingly wended my way to Vine street wharf, with the object of shipping to Cooper's Point, N. J., and thence by rail to Brown's Mills, which I was assured was delightfully situated upon a large and clean sheet—of water, and that it was a fashionable resort and many of the big bugs put up there. This latter item is undoubtedly true.

After providing myself with plenty of leisure and a very strong trunk, I started by the Race and Vine Street Railroad for the wharf. (N. B. —I preferred the Race street line on account of its aquatic nomenclature.)

So distracted has been my mind since my arrivals at "The Mills," as the tavern by the bullfrog pond is most courteously called, that, to prepare you anything like an authentic account, I must resort to my Diary kept upon the route.

Saturday, 3·30 P. M.—Arrive at Vine street ferry. The steamship "Arasapha" (which I suppose is the Indian name for sassafras) lies in the dock; the ferry-master lies as he tells the time of starting. My trunk is thrown off the car, when a stout Hibernian seizes it and throws it into the gutter. Two boys roll it back to him. He then pitches it into the truck upside down. I feel like pitching into him, but don't. Think of my jar of brandy peaches, and wonder if the cork is tight. Say nothing, however, as, from the stout Hibernian's truck and badge, think he might be a detective in disguise, and know the futility of remonstrance with such.

3·35 P. M.—As I am about paying the Ferry-master, I am collared by the Hibernian, who demands twenty-five cents. I conclude to pay it. N. B.—In my dreams last night I dreamed I was in sunny Italy, and was attacked by a brigand. The dream was no doubt suggested by my rough usage.



At the Ferry.

3·40 P. M.—The stately steamer leaves the wharf freighted with one funeral train and three charcoal wagons. During the passage there was a passage-at-arms between the Hack drivers, touching the precedence of bereavement. We double the point of the sand-bar, above Smith's Island in style. The charcoal horses and drivers go to sleep.

3·50 P. M.—Arrive at Cooper's Point. Much hilarity caused by horses stepping on passengers' toes. The Jersey Brigand-of-the-Truck abusive of everybody, evidently considering himself defrauded in that the coffin of the undertaker's team was not consigned to him. General stampede to the depot. Brigand dumps truck in Baggage-room. Baggage-Master and assistant perform feats of strength and daring, throwing heavy trunks at each other's heads, and dodging them with much agility. Watch with interest

A Series of Experiments

on the comparative strength of my trunk and another person's trunk. Remark with pride that the other person's trunk breaks first. Assistant brings in a new trunk, when mine shows signs of giving away. Wonder if this one has brandy peaches in it. Also wonder which will cost least, to have another lid put on my trunk, or buy a new one. A good question for a debating society.

4·10 P. M.—Ask if it is not time to start, as I want to get to Brown's Mills before dark. Conductor looks at me, and says, "Where do you want to go?" Answer, Brown's Mills, N. J. He replies, "Wrong Depot; take Mount Holly road, lower side of Market street, Camden." Grand rush of myself and a few others for Market street, distance one mile. Great speed, under the idea that the train will start as advertised, 4·10.

Arrive in this Order.

I the fourth and last, although started first; heavy gentleman, with umbrella and carpet bag, winning easily by a length. Flora Temple or some other fast female coming in second.

4·15.—Baggage arrives.

More Olympian Games.

Disappearance of the other handle and lock of my trunk. Suggest to this Baggage-master, that trunks, as well as tubs, were intended to stand on their own bottoms. B. M. throws at me a box marked "Glass, with care," and tells me to go to hyphen and mind my Blank business.

4·35 P. M.—Ask conductor of the Mount Holly train when the train will start. He looks at his watch and says, "Pretty soon, now."

4·50 P. M.—In reply to numerous inquiries, the conductor responds that "We'll get off very shortly, now." I remark that "If we don't start *right away* we shall lose the *right o'way*." Conductor says, "Oh no, plenty of time before the market train's due." My joke lost. N. B. This conductor don't read the "Supper Table Series."

5·15 P. M.—Practical joke on part of engineer, who starts train ahead about fifty yards. Intense excitement among the passengers.

Engineer suddenly backs train again, upsetting an old lady and causing much confusion.

5·50 P. M.—Conductor says we shall start very soon, now. My trunk gets into my head and causes me much uneasiness. Have a vague suspicion that my check belongs to the other person's trunk. Think I'll go and see. Find kerosene can (flattened), a kit of mackerel (with head out), two large caskets of spoiled tomatoes, and an iron bedstead piled on my trunk. Ask Baggage-master if my check is right. He says he don't know, and what's more, he don't care.

6·30 P. M.—Conductor calls out "All aboard!" and informs me confidently that we shall start very shortly now. As many passengers as the train will hold secure seats; the rest stand in the smoking-car. Short skirmish between Baggage-Master and late arrival, with portmanteau. L. A. wants to put portmanteau in baggage-car. B. M. says he'll be something profaned if he's agoin' to take any more baggage on this train; so there now, 'taint no use o' talkin'!

7·06 P. M.—Thermometer 102. After two or three false starts, we are at last fairly off, at the rate of at least six miles an hour. Small boy goes through the cars with watering-pot, and sprinkles passengers, to lay the dust. Bigger boy follows with EVENING TELEGRAPH and other papers. Everybody buys THE TELEGRAPH, and good humor prevails for the next half hour.

7·30 P. M.—Train stops beyond Merchantville to allow the conductor and brakesman to pick blackberries. Passengers descend and hold desultory picnics by the roadside.

8·10 P. M.—*En route* again. Stout elderly party observes to conductor that it's an infernal shame, sir—we were due at Mount Holly two hours ago, sir. Conductor says, "That's nothing; make it up between here and there!"

8·30 P. M.—Getting dark. Our iron steed is rushing through the night with appalling speed. Unprotected female asks brakesman if there "ain't no danger in scootin' so fast?" Brakesman responds that, "Lor bless her, no; they *here* made fifteen mile an hour afore now."

10 P. M.—Awakened by the conductor, who informs me that the train don't go no further, and that I must hurry up and take the stage for Brown's Mills. Ask him if it isn't very late. He replies that we are a *little* behind time this afternoon (?), but the weather's pleasanter than in mid-day.

As I set foot on *terra firma*, a dark object flies through the air and lands in a gutter of the waste water from the hotel kitchen. It is

My Trunk!

A commodious stage and very incommodious steeds are in waiting to convey us to the "Mills." I secure a place on the top. Below you have my first appearance on

The Stage.

on my hands and knees, and ride in this position nine miles to the "Mills."

Here my diary ends. I was taken off the top asleep, and handled like a "specimen" intended for the Academy of Natural Sciences; and encased as I was, when I awakened in the morning, in perspiration and dust, I was not very unlike an antediluvian specimen.

View of Brown's Mills.

P. S. As soon as I get thoroughly washed and cleansed (if such a thing is ever possible), I shall walk home.

Yours fraternally, THE SERIES EDITOR.

THE CART(E) BEFORE THE HORSE—The bill of fare at a horse banquet.

What perfume is most injurious to female beauty?—The essence of thyme.

Marrying a woman for her beauty is like eating a bird for its sweet singing.

THE FIRST HYMN ON RECORD—Adam.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON THE PREMISES, Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal Yard, Building Lots, Tracts of Timber Land, Lumber, Fence Rails, Posts, Cords of Wood, Kindling, Horses, Harness, Wagon, etc., etc., at Berlin, Camden county, N. J., about 15 miles southeast of Camden, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. On Saturday, July 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—Coal Yard—A lot of ground, occupied as a coal yard, fronting on Washington and Jefferson streets, near the depot, at Berlin, Camden county, N. J.; the lot containing in front on Jefferson street 82 feet, and in depth 125 feet.

No. 2.—Building Lots—6 desirable building lots, adjoining the above; each 40 feet front, 125 feet deep.

No. 3.—20½ Acres of Timber, divided into 14 lots, each of about 1½ acres, situate about one mile east of the depot. 3 years to remove the timber.

No. 4.—Tract of Land, known as "Domremy," about 2½ miles from Berlin Depot, divided into 13 tracts, each of about 25 acres, adapted to the growth of cranberries, truck, and fruit. Within 5 miles of marl.

No. 5.—At the Depot, 125 cords of wood, red cedar posts and boards, 1000 pine rails, cypress shingles, horse, team wagon, harness, kindling wood, grindstone, sled, etc., etc. See plan. Full particulars given and the properties will be shown by Charles D. French, at Berlin, N. J. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 3 10 17 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Valuable business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 610 South Fifth street, Camden, New Jersey, 44 feet front. On Tuesday, July 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at No. 610 S. Fifth street, Camden, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Fifth street 44 feet, and extending in depth of that width 80 feet, then narrowing to 22 feet, and extending still farther in depth 100 feet—the entire depth being 180 feet to William street. The house is well built; has store, sitting-room, and dining-room on the first floor; parlor, 3 chambers, and bath on the second floor, and 3 chambers on the third floor; gas, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, range, furnace, etc. Terms, $4500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. See view at the auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 3 8 21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MANASSES McCLOSKEY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that MARY McCLOSKEY, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, the 18th day of September, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptios be filed thereto.

CHARLES EYRE, Attorney for widow,
7 14 ws4t* No. 517 S. THIRD Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS C. PRICE, administrator to the Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 220 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 10stuth5t* JAMES W. PAUL, Auditor.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the A 1 American brig WILLIAM CREEVY, coppered and copper-fastened, of the burthen of 382 tons, 9 years old, will be sold by the United States Marshal, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the 21st day of July instant, at 12 M., on board, at Pier No. 50, East river, in the city of New York.

For particulars inquire of D. N. WETZLAR & CO., No. 143 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia; A. H. SOLOMON & CO., No. 76 BROAD Street, or BERBE, DONOHUE & COOKE, No. 74 WALL Street, New York city. 7 14 6t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1869.

On the petition of BERNARD GOETZ, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 2d day of October, 1855, for an improvement in Corrugated Reflectors.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 20th day of September next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

SAMUEL P. FISHER,
7 15 s 3t Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1869.

On the petition of M. RIEHL, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th day of August, 1855, and reissued on the 4th day of May, 1869, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Books.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 29 s90t Commissioner of Patents.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH E. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,
3m No. 405 North BROAD Street.

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$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·08
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
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20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
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10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,100,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·28.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	323,436·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,812·00
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		$1,647,367·80

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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	
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St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	

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SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No
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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. World.

The whole spirit and proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania betoken conscious strength. When a party feels weak or doubtful, it courts alliances and seeks outside support; but a party which is strong, and knows itself to be strong, disdains to make concessions to the views or prejudices of any other section of the community. In Virginia the Democracy wisely threw their weight with one of the factions into which the Republicans of that State were divided, and turned the scale triumphantly against the radicals. The Democracy of Tennessee are pursuing a similar policy; and if they succeed in the election, they will return Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate to be a thorn in the side and a scourge upon the back of the Republican party in that body. If they achieve this result, they will vindicate the wisdom of the coalition. The Democracy of Ohio have nominated General Rosecrans as their candidate for Governor; and if they overcome the 40,000 majority by which Grant carried the State last fall they will have no reason to regret running a man who has not been uniformly identified with the Democratic party. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have imitated none of these examples. Feeling themselves to be strong, they have taken no special pains to make proselytes from the opposition, either in their candidates or their platform. They are, of course, the best judges of the strength of the party in their own State; and if they obliterate the majority of 28,000 by which Grant carried Pennsylvania last fall, the result will justify their confidence.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have many circumstances in their favor. In the first place, General Grant has lost, especially in that State, the popularity and prestige by which he was borne to the Presidency. He affronted and disgusted the Republican leaders at the very outset of his administration. They have neither forgotten the insult nor forgiven it. They predicted that the consequence would be to give the State to the Democrats, and they are willing that their sagacity should be vindicated by the fulfilment of their prediction. They wish the President to be rebuked and punished; they want him to be taught that it is not safe for him to disregard their wishes and spurn their advice. Pennsylvania did more for his election than any other State in the Union, and he has made no recognition of the service. Pennsylvania was entitled to one of the most important seats in the Cabinet. Nothing was given her but the Navy Department, and instead of bestowing that upon a vigorous and efficient party leader like Mr. Grow, General Grant gave it to a man of no sort of weight or account in the party, the imbecile Borie, whom the active party leaders declared they did not even know by sight. He was a butt and a laughing stock until public derision compelled him to resign. On Borie's resignation, his place was not given to another citizen of Pennsylvania, although General Grant had previously acknowledged the title of that State to a seat in the Cabinet, but to Robeson, of New Jersey, a State that voted against him in the Presidential election. The Republicans of Pennsylvania resent this injustice. They do not consent to be snubbed and defied in this supercilious manner. They will feel a secret satisfaction in seeing the State go Democratic ths fall; and the rebuke of the President will be all the more signal if the Democrats carry it without making the shadow of a concession to the Republicans either in their platform or their ticket.

In the next place, it is to be considered that this is a mere State election, and, like all State elections in the year next following a Presidential election, it will call out but a comparatively light vote. Of the indifferent voters who went to the polls last fall, a great majority were Republicans. The Democratic party will be largely benefited in the coming election by the stay-at-home citizens, whose number will be increased by the sullen apathy of the Republican leaders, who harbor a spite against General Grant.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have carefully surveyed the field; they have weighed their advantages and their chances; and they are convinced that they can easily carry the State without making any concessions to their adversaries. They have nominated a consistent, vigorous Democrat as their candidate for Governor, and have adopted a platform which, on one leading point, sets forth the wishes rather than the expectations of the Democratic party. If the party could prevent universal negro suffrage, it would do so with great unanimity; and so long as there is any hope of defeating it the Democracy of Pennsylvania cannot be complained of for reiterating their protest.

The practical measure to which they point in their platform is a repeal of the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment, given by the Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session. If Pennsylvania elects a Democratic Legislature, such a repeal will be made; and it will be valid if it takes place before the amendment is ratisfied by three-fourths of the States. The resolution on the subject is in the following words:—

"Second. That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the radical members of the last Legislature, and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty, and an outrage upon every citizen of the State; and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed, and the amendment committed to the people at the polls for acceptance or rejection."

This is right in substance; but there is something a little superfluous in its recommendations. There is surely no need of submitting the proposed fifteenth amendment to the vote of the people of the State, *after* the ratification is rescinded by the new Legislature. The question is fully presented to the people in this platform; if they elect a Democratic Legislature upon that platform, they will thereby sufficiently express their opposition to the amendment. It would be an idle superfluity, after the repeal is rescinded, to have them vote on it again. The resolution which we have quoted concedes a great deal to the friends of the amendment—more than is necessary, and more perhaps than is quite judicious. To say that the late ratification ought to be repealed is to confess that, if unrepealed, it is legally valid, and binds the State. But when the Pennsylvania Democracy, not satisfied with a simple repeal, demand that the question of ratification shall afterwards be submitted to a vote of the people, they pay the proposed amendment a most unnecessary compliment. If there had been no action on the subject, and the Democratic party were in power in the State, the proper course to be pursued would be to treat the proposal with contempt, and take no legislative notice of it at all. Not to vote on it would have precisely the same effect as to vote it down, as there must be positive ratifications by three-fourths of the States to make it a part of the Constitution. By taking it up and voting upon it you acknowledge that it has been properly submitted by Congress—an inexpedient acknowledgment, if it can be avoided. The present necessity for action in Pennsylvania results from the fact that the amendment has been ratified by the Legislature, and that the ratification will stand unless repealed. But when it is repealed and the mischief of the late ratification undone, why pay the proposal the respect of a needless and fruitless popular vote?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have unnecessarily conceded that the fifteenth amendment is fairly before the States for their ratification or rejection, and that three-fourths of the whole number can make it a part of the Constitution. This may perhaps be true; but why should the Democratic party confess and declare it? It at least admits of question, and the friends of State rights should reserve the benefit of the doubt. Let them repeal legislative ratifications wherever they can; but avoid all gratuitous acknowledgments. If it be true, as the Pennsylvania platform concedes, that the proposition comes clothed with such authority that the States must act upon it, and that their unrepealed ratifications are binding, then, as soon as three-fourths of the States have ratified it, the fifteenth amendment is a part of the Constitution, and the question of negro suffrage is closed. The Pennsylvania Democracy have virtually bound themselves to take this view of the question, if, before they meet in convention again, the fifteenth amendment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the States. This part of their platform might have been more skilfully constructed.

According to the Pennsylvania view, this question will, at any rate, have been taken out of politics before the next Presidential election. Within the ensuing year, the amendment will either succeed or fail: if it succeeds, the question is settled; if it fails, the regulation of the suffrage remains with the States, and ceases to be any longer a question of national politics. There is therefore no danger that the present diversity of views will impair the future unity of the Democratic party as a national organization.

MR. BOUTWELL ON VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That the Secretary of the Treasury has, in Cabinet council and otherwise, taken ground decidedly against the Walker party in Virginia and kindred movements in Mississippi and Texas, we hear in so many ways that we cannot doubt its accuracy. His precise views are of course not made public, but we presume those set forth in our Thursday's Washington despatch were substantially a part of them. We propose to reconsider the whole subject in the light thereby afforded.

Premising that Mr. Boutwell's disposal of his official patronage is not an object of concern with us, and that this article has no relation thereto, we begin by recapitulating the more important facts.

I. The "conservative" or ex-Rebel party in Virginia had a very respectable State ticket long since nominated, with General Withers at its head, and was in a fair way to fight a magnificent battle and catch a superb thrashing, as it did two years ago; when

II. The radical Republican party held a State Convention at Petersburg, got into a squabble, nominated a fair ticket, headed by General Wells, and adjourned.

III. The dissatisfied minority bolted and nominated another personally respectable ticket, headed by Gilbert C. Walker, of Norfolk—a Northern man by birth, and a Douglas War Democrat, who had already declared for universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. The residue of the ticket was unquestionably Republican.

IV. It was obvious from the outset that, in an old-fashioned party fight, the Walker ticket must go to the wall and the Wells ticket probably carry the day.

V. The Conservative party, on a full view of the situation, resolved to do what any party must do occasionally if it is to live—suppress its fools, or send them to the rear. The men of to-day consulted and refused to play out a game already lost. They agitated till they got together a new convention, whereby their State ticket was drawn out of the way, and the entire Conservative strength concentrated on the Walker or bolting Republican ticket, with an understanding that they would vote for the new Constitution, but against the proscriptive clauses which Gen. Grant l[illegible], at their request, submitted to a separate v[illegible].

VI. This movement prevailed, as it [illegible]s fated to do from the first. There were [illegible]t least twenty thousand Republican votes pledged to Walker, and the conservative vote added to this made a sure thing of the result. The Walker ticket has at least twenty thousand majority; the proscriptive clauses are voted down by at least thirty thousand; and the Constitution, thus amended, is adopted by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand majority.

VII. There is no pretense, on the one hand, that the conservatives thus acted through any change of heart; yet it is clear from a thousand indications that they acted in perfect good faith. They said to the blacks everywhere, "Do not proscribe us; we shall not proscribe you;" and they won over thousands of their number. It is easy now to say that the ignorant blacks were coerced or misled by deceptive ballots, but they are not so ignorant nor so dependent now as they were two years ago, when no dodge or coercion sufficed to get one thousand of them to vote with the conservatives. Then, a negro who voted with the conservatives was mobbed by his own race; now, they so voted by thousands with perfect impunity. Then, the blacks felt that their political existence was at stake; now, they do not.

VIII. Mr. Walker canvassed the State on the broad platform of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage. He everywhere avowed himself a friend of Gen. Grant's administration, in favor of the XVth Amendment, and opposed to all disfranchisements or proscriptions of white or black. By that sign he conquered. And now he holds the same ground, and has proclaimed himself since election in favor of Universal Education as well as Universal Suffrage. And the Conservative journals unite in resenting all attempts of Northern Democratic journals to represent the Walker triumph as a Democratic victory.

—Such are the circumstances under which Governor Walker presents himself at Washington. He wants no offices for his friends or his party. What he *does* ask is that the new Legislature of Virginia shall be subjected to no test-oaths that have not been exacted of the Legislatures of other reconstructed States, but that the members shall assemble, take the oath to support the Federal Constitution, organize, and ratify the fifteenth amendment, and that the members elect to Congress shall thereupon be admitted to seats and the restoration of Virginia perfected.

The Walker party is not a Democratic nor an anti-administration party, though a large portion of its members were once Rebels, and were presumptively favorable to the election of Seymour and Blair. We can probably act so as to make it an anti-administration party, but why should we? How shall we uphold a principle? Where in the wide world shall we gain a vote by setting our faces against the Walker men, and excluding from the Legislature all who cannot take the iron-clad oath? We need Virginia's vote for the fifteenth amendment—can we afford to repel it? We think not.

The views attributed to Gov. Boutwell seem to make more account of the unity and coherence of the Republican party than of the triumph of its cardinal principle, which is making the altar of more account than the god. We are struggling for the civil and political equality of all citizens before law; we are offered the votes of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to establish that equality and fix it forever in the Federal Constitution; and we are asked to care that our new allies pronounce our Shibboleth exactly as we do—nay, that they have always done so, and from the best of motives. This will never answer. We cannot afford to postpone the consummation of our great work in order to have it done by men who prove a birthright membership in our party. It is our duty to hasten, by all honest, lawful means, the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of All Rights for All. "Let us have peace!"

AN AMERICAN CABLE—CAN WE NOT HAVE IT?

From the N. Y. Times.

Now that we have an English Atlantic cable and a French Atlantic cable—now that it has been shown that ocean cables can be laid without much risk and worked with great profit—is it not time that our capitalists should take steps, in behalf of the mercantile and political interests of the country, for the laying of an *American* Atlantic cable?

We have not the slightest doubt that money could easily be raised in this city for such an enterprise. For such a profitable and secure investment, capitalists would eagerly compete; and, if a company were organized by the right kind of men and established with the right kind of managers, we might expect to see the whole matter carried through most advantageously.

The present cables are under the control of the two foreign Governments which are most inimical to American interests; and circumstances are apt to arise at any time in which they may be used to our serious detriment. The ends of both cables on this side of the Atlantic are on soil that is foreign to us; and they may at any time, through their entire ocean length, be put wholly under the control of our adversaries.

We ought not, in this matter and in this way, to render ourselves liable to become the victim of France or England.

We ought to have a cable of our own—this end of it on our own territory, under our own control, and the other end of it on the territory of some European power (say Germany) with which we are never likely to have collision or difficulty. We have in many respects more important relations with Germany than with any other country of Europe. England sends us more goods than Germany; but Germany sends us more population than all other countries put together. We get more news from France than from Germany; but we get more valuable contributions to our strength from Germany in a week than we get from France in a century. We have a very large intercourse with Germany, and both our intercourse and our commerce will increase immensely in the future.

The length of the cable to any point in Germany would be considerably greater than to the points in France and England with which we are connected. But in no way would this circumstance prove a drawback of any consequence.

If we have no experience in the making and laying of ocean cables, and no ship capable of the work, we need not be too proud to do as the French have done in regard to the cable just completed. They got their cable made in England, and they procured the services of the great English ship to lay it down.

The Great Eastern is indispensable to the business of cable-laying, and the experience which the English have had in the manufacture of cable has enabled them to make a good article. But if anybody object to purchasing a cable there, then let us make one here. We shall be delighted to see it done, and we have no doubt that American manufacturers can be found who would turn out a first-class article.

Let us by all means have an American ocean cable before the close of next year. Let one end of it be on American territory, and the other end on German territory.

NAPOLEON AND FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The critical situation in France still continues. M. Rouher, the most eloquent of modern French statesmen and the ablest defender of imperialism, has been forced by the action of the opposition to retire from the Ministry. The Emperor yields as gracefully as he can under the circumstances. He knows that personal irresponsible government is henceforth at an end. Hitherto Napoleon has governed France, but France has made up its mind to govern Napoleon. Another *coup d'etat* would be useless and even fatal, and need not be apprehended. The Marquis de la Valette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and other Cabinet changes have been announced, but the Ministry is yet incomplete. The scene that took place when the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif was announced shows the spirit that animates the opposition. Up rose M. Jules Favre, and, amid a perfect storm of cheers from the left, protested against the suspension of the sittings of the Assembly, as being in contradiction to the Emperor's message. M. Schneider, the President of the Chamber, having with difficulty succeeded in restoring order, of course expressed his astonishment at the protest just made on the eve of a great liberal act, pronouncing it not only contrary to the regulations of the House, but to the sentiment of the country, and, amid murmurs from the opposition, he declared the session prorogued.

If M. Schneider believes that the conduct of the opposition is condemned by the country, how will he explain the unwilling assent made by the Imperial Government to their demands? If backed by the country, is it for a moment likely that the Government would have yielded? Now arises another and more important question, How will all this end? Were France under a less sagacious ruler than Napoleon III has so often proved himself to be, we should look for a re-enactment of the revolution of 1848, when Louis Philippe found his way *incog.* to London. But Napoleon is a man of a different stamp. His creed is expediency. "*Flecti, sed non frangi*" is his motto. He bows his head to the tempest, to rise again in the first lull of the storm. He has governed France for the last seventeen years with so much prudence and advantage to the prosperity of the country that we do not see how any sudden change of government could prove other than detrimental. But time will tell. The progress of the age is towards republicanism in Great Britain, France, and Spain, and we trust that no steps backward will ever be taken. The people, by their representative assemblies, will yet rule as completely in Europe as here. The opposition is master of the situation in France. A timely submission on the part of the Emperor has proved his good sense and strengthened the system of popular representative government throughout Europe.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A M (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5·00 P M Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8·10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·40 P. M.

The 7 00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin,

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 5·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express. 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 12 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 19 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 2 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3 15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9 20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·05 A. M.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5 00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 5 00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia and Their Present Standing.

From the Rev. J. A. Childs, the Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention, which was held in this city in May, we have received a copy of the official journal of its proceedings. From this we compile the following statistics of the churches of the denomination within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, showing their operations during the past year and their standing at its close:—

Churches.	Baptisms.	Confirmations.	Now communicants.	Deaths and Removals.	No. of Communicants.	Sunday School Scholars.	Contributions.
Christ	72	23	18	27	379	384	$11,758
St. Peter's	139	43	84	22	612	852	27,686
St. James'	52	16	..	..	260	282	6,873
St. Stephen's	16	28	26	..	..	..	18,891
St. Andrew's	14	13	31	9	798	1266	23,592
Grace	42	27	25	30	466	545	11,341
Epiphany	90	62	93	12	613	1146	30,698
Ascension	45	21	53	36	252	318	3,745
Atonement	33	19	51	8	452	540	11,732
St. Mark's	36	34	..	..	413	225	18,367
Mediator	70	19	55	34	550	500	7,389
St. Clement's	12	..	..	..	120	110	6,604
Holy Trinity	85	61	..	..	700	975	24,964
Covenant	36	19	49	25	400	382	7,455
Evangelista'	104	27	37	60	616	586	4,776
Gloria Dei	29	10	10	10	200	547	2,852
St. John, Evan.	45	7	22	15	132	416	1,803
Redemption	120	16	..	..	200	350	2,697
St. Philip's	34	32	57	9	340	902	2,635
Nativity	23	12	41	20	330	503	5,495
St. Jude's	25	7	34	18	101	165	5,534
*St. Paul's	..	15	..	..	300	382	9,017
*Intercessor	..	16	..	..	200	164	5,577
St. Matthias'	40	12	18	6	130	294	5,284
Incarnation	25	23	54	16	275	350	9,083
Holy Apostles	30	10	..	..	75	850	5,471
Crucifixion	34	23	23	3	131	491	740
Messiah	53	9	14	5	67	100	1,483
Zion	16	19	45	..	137	285	2,897
Trinity Chapel	53	34	..	..	140	730	415
Chapel of the Holy Comf'r.	20	6	41	..	41	176	1,500
Redeemer (for Seamen)	50	..	..	..	50	160	530
*St. Thomas' (African)	..	..	..	..	..	125	1,053
Kensington.							
Immanuel	96	41	51	6	450	580	5,721
Southwark.							
Trinity	47	23	63	14	260	304	6,349
North. Liberties.							
St. John's	47	10	30	9	122	313	3,263
Advent	58	45	50	16	318	706	10,304
Calvary	6	..	..	..	40	71	1,536
Oxford.							
Trinity	16	12	10	3	66	120	1,645
Lower Dublin.							
All Saints	28	16	13	..	103	..	3,092
W. Philadelp'ia							
St. Mary's	15	9	23	15	112	80	2,911
St. Andrew's	28	11	26	17	110	234	2,907
Saviour	12	25	56	8	195	330	7,747
Moyamensing.							
All Saints'	78	18	50	..	350	570	4,758
Germantown.							
St. Luke's	41	17	24	39	324	399	13,127
Christ	60	46	61	49	360	881	13,530
St. John, Bap't.	14	9	14	11	75	130	1,485
Calvary	16	24	28	7	102	231	10,458
St. Michael's	14	12	40	8	109	115	5,607
Francisville.							
St. Matthew's	43	28	72	17	371	594	8,412
Holmesburg.							
Immanuel	28	26	18	..	157	134	3,486
Kingsessing.							
St. James	76	18	19	7	143	203	710
Frankford.							
St. Mark's	111	109	140	25	1036	1491	17,987
*St. John's	..	..	..	..	74	375	1,321
Manayunk.							
St. David's	61	15	10	10	225	497	5,295
Rising Sun.							
Resurrection	8	..	1	2	23	89	10
Falls Schuylkill							
St. James, Less	18	15	20	..	110	145	4,115
Chesnut Hill.							
St. Paul's	20	..	23	19	148	256	10,007
Roxborough.							
St. Timothy's	17	4	10	3	88	154	2,939
St. Alban's	2	..	10	..	39	78	1,064
Branchtown.							
House of Pray'r	14	3	7	..	26	121	728
Bustleton.							
*St. Luke's	..	..	..	..	34	77	880
Mt. Airy.							
Grace	9	19	41	14	75	183	2,617
Hestonville.							
St. James	8	6	6	..	31	109	529
Tacony.							
Holy Innocents	20	13	..	..	21	50	..

(*The churches marked thus (*) did not make any report, and the figures given are those of last year).

The totals of membership, Sunday school scholars, and contributions, for the years 1869 and 1868, present the following contrast:—

	1869.	1868.	Increase.
No. of churches	65	61	4
Communicants	15,677	14,517	1,160
Sunday school scholars	24,426	22,966	1,460
Contributions	$434,396	$416,225	$18,171

The following table shows the comparative statistics of the entire diocese for the years 1869 and 1868:—

	1869.	1868.	Increase. (*Decrease).
Baptisms:—			
Adults	531	668	137
Infants	3,244	3,133	*111
Total baptisms	3,775	3,801	26
Membership:—			
Confirmations	1,705	1,960	*255
Additions	2,522	2,672	*150
Deaths and removals	938	1,119	*181
Whole number	20,196	20,445	*249
Marriages	1,017	1,101	*84
Burials	1,772	1,681	99
Sunday Schools:—			
Teachers	2,808	2,526	282
Scholars	41,176	25,284	15,892
Bible Classes:—			
Teachers	178	....	....
Pupils	3,706	....	....

The entire collections of the year 1869 were $613,820 70.

THE O'REILLY HOMICIDE.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels resumed his inquest upon the body of Charles O'Reilly, who was fatally stabbed in a street fight on Monday evening last.

In addition to the evidence given in THE TELEGRAPH's report of yesterday afternoon, the following was presented before the inquest was adjourned until this morning:—

Alderman Charles E. Pancoast sworn—I went to the hospital to take the affidavit of O'Reilly; he was dying at the time, and told me so; he was in great agony, but appeared to understand what he was saying; it was with great difficulty that he could speak; he said that Mrs. Moore and her daughter struck him while they were fighting; Charles McMahon struck him after entrails were out; John Moore struck him while they were fighting; he said William Moore struck him eleven times with a knife; he seemed to be able to give no particulars.

The testimony this morning was as follows:—

William Toland sworn—Live at No. 2222 Race street; I helped to carry O'Reilly to the hospital; didn't see the fight; know the defendants; I didn't know of the fight until O'Reilly was carried to the drug store.

Lawrence Sullivan sworn—Live No. 252 North Twenty-third street; left my house on the night in question; saw a crowd at Twenty-third and Vine streets; went there; saw two men fighting; wasn't acquainted with the parties; saw two women have Moore by the arms, trying to drag him home; he spoke in an excited manner; his face was bloody; I saw something in his hand; it looked like a knife, five inches long, with a white handle; they were separated when I saw the knife in his hand; he was talking to two women at the time; I hadn't heard of anybody being stabbed, then; I ain't sure that it was a knife I saw in his hand; didn't hear of any other fight.

James Morrow sworn—Live at Twenty-third and Summer streets; was going to bed, and heard them hallo "fight;" went out and inquired "Who was fighting?" was told O'Reilly and Moore; went towards Twenty-third and Race streets; saw two men down in the street; O'Reilly and Moore; O'Reilly was on top; Charley Colligan came up and took Moore out of the crowd; O'Reilly went over to the lamp and showed us where he had been cut; he said, "I'm badly cut;" didn't see any one else strike O'Reilly; just as O'Reilly got up he said, "I'm cut;" a large crowd was there.

John Kennedy sworn—Live No. 2216 Race street; was going home on the night in question, about half-past 8 or a quarter to 9 o'clock; another young man and myself were talking together; I saw the fight at Twenty-third and Vine streets; as I approached I heard some one say, "Give it to him, Billy;" a couple of us then took the man they called Moore away; we wanted him to go home; I didn't know Moore; never saw him before; would not recognize him now if I were to see him; in the hand of the man they called Moore I saw a knife; didn't know whether it was open or not; after we let go of the man they called Moore, he started down the street towards O'Reilly; I then left and went home; didn't hear of the stabbing until some time afterwards; I saw them going at it the second time, but didn't go near.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Charles O'Reilly came to his death by violence (stabs inflicted) at the hands of William Moore, on Twenty-third street, near Race, on the evening of July 12, 1869.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 397, being a decrease of 148 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 140 were adults; 278 minors; 236 were born in the United States; 76 were foreign; 7 were unknown; 22 were people of color; and 16 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the brain; 7 of inflammation of the lungs; 25 of marasmus; 3 of typhoid fever; 16 of old age; and 104 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	20	Fifteenth	27
Second	31	Sixteenth	10
Third	12	Seventeenth	15
Fourth	7	Eighteenth	17
Fifth	18	Nineteenth	32
Sixth	3	Twentieth	27
Seventh	24	Twenty-first	11
Eighth	11	Twenty-second	9
Ninth	12	Twenty-third	45
Tenth	11	Twenty-fourth	14
Eleventh	10	Twenth-fifth	11
Twelfth	6	Twenth-sixth	23
Thirteenth	8	Twenty-seventh	19
Fourteenth	13	Twenty-eighth	5

FIRE AT THE PARK MILLS.—Shortly after midnight smoke was discovered issuing from the four-story structure adjoining the extensive cotton and woollen goods manufactory of Porter & Dickey, situated on the southwest corner of Howard and Norris streets, in the 19th ward. Great difficulty was experienced by the firemen in reaching the flames, owing to the late arrival of the ladder trucks, in consequence of which the fire obtained considerable headway before any water could be got on it. The building, with the exception of the lower floor, which was devoted to the purposes of an engine and boiler room, was owned by Messrs. Porter & Dickey, and had been erected as a drying-house, but the firm had never had occasion to use it. It was completely burned out. The engine sustained considerable damage from water. The two buildings are separated by a thick wall, and communicate with each other on the fourth floor by means of an iron door. The flames worked under the door and set fire to the floor of the main building. Fortunately they were discovered and extinguished before any damage was inflicted to that building or its contents. The origin was accidental. The loss is estimated at $5000, which is partially covered by insurance in New York and New England companies.

A DISTILLERY DESTROYED.—About 4 o'clock this morning the citizens in the vicinity of Beach and Cortes streets, in the Eleventh ward, were startled by an explosion, and on arising to ascertain the cause, discovered the entire upper portion of the whisky distillery of John W. Bollean, situated on the S. W. corner of the above streets, in flames. The alarm was quickly given, and the firemen, who were returning from the Porter & Dickey fire, were soon on the ground, and in the course of an hour the flames were extinguished. The entire roof, which was of the French pattern, was destroyed, and the machinery in the other part of the building was considerably damaged by water. The loss is about $8000, on which there was no insurance. The distillery was in full operation at the time, and the workmen were all in the lower portion of the building. The origin of the fire was purely accidental, and the report heard by the neighbors was occasioned by the explosion of the Government meter.

POLITICAL.—At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the First Ward, held at the southeast corner of Eighth and Medina streets, on Friday evening, July 16, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The nominations recently made by the Democratic City and County Conventions, were in violation of the rules governing the Democratic party; And whilst we are prepared now as heretofore to labor for the success of our party, we cannot in justice to ourselves support nominations that were made by intimidation, violence, and fraud. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Democratic citizens of the First Ward, do earnestly protest against being forced to support candidates for local offices, who cannot command the respect of all good citizens.

Resolved, That the success of the Democratic party in the coming State election demands the rejection of the objectionable candidates nominated by the late City and County Conventions, and the substitution of those that can and will command the united support of the party and all good citizens.

FRANCIS GARWOOD, President.
R. F. STIEF, Secretary.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Two fast express trains run to Atlantic City to-day, one at 2 and the other at 3:15 P. M. These trains perform the journey in one and three-quarter hours. The regular mail train, through in two and a half hours, leaves at 4 P. M. The favorite Sunday train is now running regularly every Sunday at 8 A. M. from Vine street wharf. To show the delightful condition of the weather at Atlantic, we would state that on Thursday night last, when the heat was almost unbearable in Philadelphia, visitors at Atlantic had to sleep under blankets.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY" makes his farewell bow for the benefit of the manager, Alexander Fisher, at the Arch Street Theatre this evening, other engagements calling him from the city; therefore, all who wish to see him in his mischievous pranks will have to take this occasion, or be classed among the very few who have not seen the most amusing entertainment of the day. Harry Leslie, the great tight-rope performer will appear and go through a series of his perilous acts, concluding by walking from the stage to the gallery, blindfolded, with a man on his back.

MAYOR FOX'S POLICE.—The following are the recent appointments by Mayor Fox:—

Third District—John Little.
Fourth District—Charles K. Andrade.
Seventh District—Henry C. Nuntzhauer.
Eighth District—Jacob Hopple and Joseph Book.
Tenth District—James Lanahan.
Eleventh District—William Bird.
Reserve Corps—James H. Dytch.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—At 8 o'clock this morning Leonard Cook (colored) was arrested at Second and Lombard by Policeman Gorman, of the Third district, for attempting to pick pockets. The policeman had been watching his movements for some time, and finally saw him put his hand in the pocket of a lady. Cook will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.—James Stone, aged twenty-five years, residing in Kirkpatrick's court, Sixth street, below Shippen, jumped from the second story window of his house while under the influence of liquor. He sustained severe injuries about the head.

COVERED IN A TRENCH.—About half-past 9 o'clock this morning James Ragan, aged 50 years, while digging in a trench at York and Thompson streets, was seriously injured by the bank of earth caving in on him. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Henry O'Donnell has been held by Alderman Moore to answer the charge of cruelly beating a mule yesterday at Second and Spruce streets.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 10 o'clock last night John Meyers, about forty years of age, attempted to commit suicide by choking himself with a rope at his residence, No. 208 South Eighth street.

FOR GLOUCESTER.—Every few minutes during the day, substantial steamboats leave for that delightful spot on the Jersey shore known as Gloucester.

THE Rev. Mr. McFlathery will preach in the Episcopal church at Wayne, Pa., to-morrow morning and afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

$2000	C & Am 6s '83	89¼	$500 N Penna 6s	87
$2000	Leh 6s R Ln	88¼	100 sh Penna R	56¼
$3000	do	88¼	100 do	56¾
$500	Sch N 6s, '82.5d	65	10 sh Wilm R	52
$1000	Leh V new bs. reg.	94¼	20 sh Del Div	59
$1000	do	94¼	9 sh Bk N Am	233

A Tragical Farce.

From the Alameda (Cal.) Gazette, July 3.

On Saturday night a party of Germans gathered in the bar-room of the New York brewery at Haywood, for a spree; lager flowed free and fast, songs were sung, and many a bumper was drunk to the honor of the dear Fatherland. Finally, on "time" being called for another round, one of the party, named Hess, failed to respond, and his friends, who supposed he was playing off, suggested a little amusement at his expense. It was proposed to have a mock funeral. A ladder was procured and the inebriate Teuton stretched upon it. The pall-bearers were selected, a procession was formed, and the party marched about the room, carrying their insensible companion. They hummed the dead march, sang dirges and hymns, and finally repaired to a barn in the rear of the brewery to perform the burial rites. The mock ceremonies being over, they repaired to the bar-room, ordered up some lager, and patiently waited, expecting every moment to see the "corpse" enter. But he came not, and upon repairing to the place of his "interment" it was found that the man was indeed dead. Deceased, it is stated, was an industrious and well-to-do farmer, and owned a ranch about two miles south of Haywood.

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET

FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.

JOHN LINERD,

3 17 wsm1 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The "Firebug" Choate in a Boston Court—Suicide of a Wealthy Gentleman—President Grant at Camp Upton, Cape Island.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Grant at Cape May—He Visits the Grey Reserves' Encampment and is Received with Cheers.

CAPE ISLAND, July 17.—The island is full of people. The Tallapoosa arrived at five o'clock this morning, and after taking breakfast on board, General Grant, family, and suite drove from the steamboat landing on the bay side to the United States Hotel, accompanied by Messrs. E. C. Knight, J. F. Cake, P. Gardner, and Aaron Miller. The General and family went in to bathe at 11:30 A. M., and finally went with his family to the Stockton House, where they will remain until Tuesday morning. Before reaching the Island this morning the General visited Camp Upton and reviewed the Gray Reserves, which is a great honor to the Pennsylvania militia. The troops received their old commander with cheers. This evening the General and family will attend the reception of the Grey Reserves at Congress Hall, and on Monday evening the grand regimental ball at the Stockton House. On Tuesday the party will leave for Long Branch.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17.—Jesse Turner, of South Scituate, fifty-three years of age, and wealthy, was found in the woods yesterday, with his throat cut and a razor in his hand.

Boston Real Estate.

The increased valuation of real estate in Boston this year will amount to between thirty and forty millions of dollars.

Leonard Choate,

the Newburyport firebug man, made application to the Supreme Judicial Court this morning for a reduction of his bail, amounting to $62,000, covering fifteen indictments. Counsel for the prisoner asked for a single amount of bail which would cover all the indictments. Judge Morton said that, as the question of admitting a prisoner to bail in a gross amount, when so many indictments were pending as against Choate, was an extremely delicate proceeding, he should be obliged to proceed cautiously, and would reserve his decision to enable him to consult with the full court.

Cuban Filibusters Captured.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The force sent by the Government to Gardiner's Island to break up Ryan's camp of Cuban filibusters was entirely successful. The whole party surrendered, one hundred and twenty-four men, including six or seven officers, and were brought to Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning. A *Tribune* correspondent was among the number, who was promptly released. There was no bloodshed, nor was any force necessary. Ryan was not found.

JAIL BREAKERS.

How Two Modern Highwaymen Escaped from an Ohio Newgate.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, July 12.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Police Officer Hartman discovered a very queer looking appendage hanging from the southwest corner of the County Jail building. This was a rope ladder, manufactured of sheets and stout twine, and suggested at once the escape of prisoners. The authorities in charge of the jail were roused at once, and it was soon discovered that Able Heade and Frank McFerson had escaped a second time, in a way that smacked of Dick Turpin times at Newgate.

Heade and McFerson were in the third cell from the south end of the lower tier on the west side of the jail. The cells are of bar iron, an upper and a lower tier on each side, the two tiers being separated from the outer walls of the jail, which are of stone, with windows secured by stout bars, as are those at the Pententiary. The plan of the jail, as far as the arrangement of cells is concerned, is much like that of the Penitentiary. The doors of the cells are of the same bar iron as that constituting the walls of the cells. These are secured by a lock and by a brake in addition that prevents the opening of all the cells in a tier when in position. Marsh and Heade were together in this third cell, and to effect their escape, commenced operations on the iron-bar door. They sawed off the third horizontal bar from the bottom, and three perpendicular bars, making a hole 7½ inches wide and 12¾ inches long. The indications are that they then climbed to the top of the cells, and by the use of two chairs taken from the bottom, succeeded in reaching the ceiling, broke through, passed along on the joists to the roof at the southwest corner, cut a board, pushed the slate aside, and by the assistance of a rope made of sheets and twine, reached the ground without creating any alarm, and made good their escape, it is supposed, before 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

The bars of iron were cut evidently with a burglar's iron saw, and a good one. The prisoners at first sawed off only two of the upright bars, but, finding the hole too small, they sawed off a third. There were, then, the equivalent of nine bars sawed through by these two men, each bar two inches wide by one-half or three-fourths of an inch thick. The rope by which they effected a descent was composed of four sheets, each sheet in two pieces, and a large quantity of twine. These are the facts in the case; now for theories and inferences.

The jailor, Mr. Williams, claims that he examined the cells every day, and that the bars must all have been sawed of during Saturday night, or that the operations must have been carried on quietly at odd times, and the cuts concealed by parts of the cover of a book of an iron color. He accounts for the presence of files, saws, and twine in the possession of the prisoners on the supposition that a confederate standing on the porch of the old jail building passed them in with a long pole through the ventilating window, above Heade's cell, to the prisoners in the cell.

MURDER WILL OUT.

An ex-Member of the Iowa Legislature Arrested for Poisoning.

From The Des Moines Register, July 14.

Last Friday, Jas. McQuinn, of Benton county, member of the Iowa Legislature from that county in 1862, and now President of the Board of Trustees of the Blind Asylum at Vinton, was arrested on a charge of having murdered a young man by the name of Hodges, last winter, by poisoning him. The particulars, as stated to us, and gleaned from the news current in the locality where the murder was committed, are like these: A little more than a year ago, Hodges married a young woman with whom McQuinn is alleged to have had improper relations, and settled on a farm in that county. During the early part of last winter, their house and all its contents were burned, leaving them homeless. Mr. McQuinn offered them the privileges of his home, which they accepted. About January last Hodges was taken sick, and was kindly cared for by the accused. Medical aid was called and prescriptions made and administered. Dover's powders was the medicine prepared by the physician, which was by somebody changed for arsenic. The first powder administered put the patient into a deep sleep, while the second threw him into violent convulsions and caused his death in a few hours. He was buried, but something raised the suspicions of the friends of the deceased, and he was exhumed and a *post-mortem* examination was held, the stomach taken out and sent to scientific medical men for critical examination. They closed the examination about ten days ago, finding very distinct traces of arsenic, and deciding that the death of Hodges was caused by that poison. As soon as the result was known in Vinton, Mr. McQuinn was arrested and placed under bonds, and it is expected that the preliminary examination will be held this week. Eminent counsel has been retained on both sides. The community is horror-struck at this unexpected turn of affairs, and is about equally divided as to the guilt of the accused. Mr. McQuinn is a may of considerable prominence in Benton county, and has hitherto borne an excellent character as a man and a citizen. His friends are hopeful of being able to clear him from all suspicion of the foul crime, and trace it out and fasten it on the guilty one.

DISASTER.

The Flood in Kansas—Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property—Whole Families Take Refuge in Trees—Thrilling Scenes.

From the Leavenworth Times and Conservative, July 13.

Last Sunday morning Paola was the scene of wild excitement. On Saturday night about 10 o'clock a heavy rain commenced to fall, and continued in torrents for several hours. At daylight some citizens having property near the depot were aroused to receive the startling intelligence that Bull Creek was rising rapidly, threatening destruction of life and property in the bottom. On arriving at the depot a fearful sight met the eye. As far as vision extended the rising waters reached. The stores west of the depot, erected by Snyder & Larken, were surrounded by water, as well as the boarding-houses and farm-houses beyond. In the timber, close to the creek, men, women, children, and animals were clinging to trees or clustering on points of high ground. The surface of the water was dotted with household articles, which had come down with the flood, and the water was still rising, while high above the confusion cries of distress were heard in every direction. Almost without a warning, about daylight, the rushing water had forced families to leave their houses and take to trees or hastily-constructed rafts. No time was had for moving valuables or household goods, and not unfrequently the unfortunates saw their houses and homes, the accumulation of years, disappear in the flood.

Every moment the water rose higher, and every moment of delay increased the danger to the devoted victims of the flood. But the citizens lost but little time, and soon had several rafts and skiffs on the inland sea. Brave men manned them, and soon the hastily-constructed life-boats began to land their precious freight amid the cheers of the enthusiastic multitude. Men stripped themselves and pushed little rafts for a long distance through drift-wood and brush to any unfortunate needing their assistance. By 9 o'clock all Paola was astir, each citizen doing his utmost to alleviate the general distress.

It was then ascertained that the storm had extended in every direction in the vicinity of the town. Wea creek was on the rampage; Bull creek was a mile or two wide at any point, while Ten Mile creek, on the north, was reported as having risen thirty feet. South and west of town boats were busy nearly all day patrolling the overflowed bottoms. By noon Paola looked like an island in an immense lake, but the waters had then reached their height and soon commenced to subside. By dark the flood had fallen a foot, by yesterday morning several feet more, and by the time this reaches our readers the flood at Paola will have become a thing of the past. Paola has had a fearful sensation, which we hope will never be repeated.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

Two country bridges over Bull creek, costing $5000 and $8000 respectively, were swept away. M. Hageman, formerly of Leavenworth, lost over $5000. His store had over six feet of water in it for over six hours. Latshaw, Quade & Co., lumber dealers, had a small loss in lumber and lath floated off. Ousley's boarding-house went down stream about 11 o'clock and became a wreck with all its contents, in the brush on the creek bank. C. F. Ulmer and L. Tellner, who had camped for the night near the creek, were warned by their pony, but had no time to save their wagon. Fair's ice-house floated off about noon. Mr. Fair also had some loss in his restaurant, though he saved most of his goods. Dietz's small red building, used as a restaurant, left its moorings just before noon. Shaw & Murlen's mill, which was in course of construction, was badly damaged. Most of the wood work was washed out and floated away. The machinery, fresh from the Great Western foundry, was on the ground, and was considerably damaged. 75 hogs and one yoke of cattle were drowned. Their loss was about $5000. Wagstaff & Torrey's hop-house was under water and received considerable damage. Wigant & Sogemyer saved very little from their bakery and restaurant, and their loss was heavy. The loss of the Missouri river, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad is considerable. The bridge over Ten Mile was carried off and lodged about four hundred yards below. The track was badly washed in places, but will be repaired with despatch. Though the round-house was pretty well filled with water and the depot platforms were under water, the damage to the railroad property near Paola was but slight. Trains will run as usual and make all connections as advertised.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The only deaths reported up to the time of the departure of the train yesterday mording were those of two children killed near Columbia, on the bank of the Ten Mile creek, at 2 A. M., Sunday. The creek was rising fast, and the mother was endeavoring to save her children. She had already placed one child in a tree, and was returning for the other when the log house fell to pieces, and they were crushed to death. The family moved into the house Friday morning. The father, Section Boss Smith, was at Columbia, across the river, during this fearful time.

INCIDENTS.

James Dawson, wife, and four children, after passing several hours in a treee, were saved about 5:30 o'clock by a boat. Mr. Washburn, wife, son, and daughter, and domestic, were rescued by a boat about 9 o'clock. Mr. Tilton, wife, and two children, and a lady visitor were taken from a frail raft by a boat at 10 A. M. His house was south of town, but it was standing at last accounts. The ladies showed the greatest courage. While they were in this trying position, a log, to which two men and a woman were clinging, passed them, but their cries for help were not answered. Jacob Magill and wife were saved at an early hour. Charlie Jones rode and swam his horse out and brought Mrs. Magill in, but before he returned the water had raised so that Mr. Magill had to wait for a boat. Monroe Herron, wife, two children and father were saved through an alarm given by the dog. Elisha Holcom, wife, and two children were saved by the boat. M. A. Dawson, northwest of town, with his wife and two children, waded through about daylight. Albert Dean and wife, of the same neighborhood, also waded out. Jim Moore, wife, and two children, and Charles Roberts and wife, colored families, were rescued by the boat, but both lost their houses. Robert Matthews, wife, and two children, and his sister and child, waded out at daylight. Two women and eleven children, immigrants, were rescued about noon by Messrs. Covert and Higgins. They were found in wagon boxes chained to trees. Their husbands had started out early to build a raft and were missing. Mrs. Dolar, wife, and six children were saved early in the morning, but lost their house. A. Murlin and two others were taken from the mill about noon. An Ohio family of four persons were warned by a neighbor just in time to escape, but their house was carried off.

The citizens vied with each other in rendering assistance, but some are deserving of special notice. Messrs. Dennis, Roof, and Finch started on a raft to the relief of the parties at the mill, but by some mishap the raft upset, and they had to climb trees till they were rescued by John Higgins and E. H. Smith, but not till the latter also experienced an upset. Messrs. Covert and City Marshal Higgins were successful in saving thirteen lives. Thomas Fagin, F. Frankburn, T. Frankburn, J. Kelly, and A. H. Minturn, depot carpenters, rendered valuable service in removing Frank Fair's goods and in other ways. Messrs. Crill, Eisenaur and another man did duty in a skiff nearly all day and succeeded in doing much good. Sheriff Rainey was on horseback all day taking an active part. B. Snyder rendered valuable assistance everywhere. The citizens who gave shelter to the unfortunates did nobly, and among them we desire to notice Mr. Hoff, who took charge of the Tilton family, and James Leonard, who furnished some clothing.

DAMAGE IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

East of Spring Hill considerable damage was done. Billie Holden's barn was struck by lightning and destroyed, with a lot of grain. H. Bratton had a horse killed by lightning. Mr. Pratt lost twenty acres of wheat, washed away. Tontsville Bridge, over a branch of Bull creek, is gone. The saw-mill at Ten Mile Crossing was almost destroyed.

Great damage has been done to crops in the bottomsf and perhaps we will yet hear of further loss of life. Had it occurred a few hours earlier, it would have been marked by a fearful loss of life.

Personalities.

—Mrs. Motley is a sister of the late Park Benjamin.

—Jenny Lind and husband will be in England in August.

—Mrs. Joe Jefferson has presented her husband with a little Rip.

—Rev. Dr. Scudder is preaching on the miracles in San Francisco.

—The cutting of the tonsils of Mdlle Lucca has injured her health.

—General O. O. Howard has gone to Bowdoin to attend the commencement.

—Hon. O. P. Morton left Washington for Indiana last night.

—Rochefort's father has been left in utter poverty by his rich son.

—Miss Fanny Janauschek left Bremen on Saturday for New York.

—Robert M. Douglass, private secretary of President Grant, is ill.

—Camillo Urso has hurt her wrist, and has gone to Europe for medical advice.

—Rubenstein and Thalberg played a duet at Mme. Erard's concert in Paris recently.

—Daniel Beaver, Esq., of Danville, Pa., has given Lafayette College, at Easton, $25,000.

—Miss Kate Terry, an English actress, has married a rich haberdasher, and left the stage.

—Hepworth Dixon is out in a course of lectures on the Great Prairies and the Rocky Mountains.

—The French Emperor has been made a member of the British Institute of Civil Engineers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Sumner Remonstrates Against the Recognition of Cuba by our Government—Boutwell's Policy—Securities of National Banks Held by the Treasurer—Currency Shipments—The Yerger Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sumner Does Not Want Cuba Recognized—His Reasons.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—It is understood that Senator Sumner has written a letter to a prominent Republican editor here remonstrating with him for advising the administration to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans. Sumner regards such a step as this fatal to our claims upon Great Britain for the ravages of the Alabama. He thinks the recognition of Cuba by the United States would place us in an inconsistent position, and make that part of his speech on the Alabama claims relative to damages due us from Great Britain on account of the latter's recognition of the belligerent rights of the Rebels ridiculous.

Fractional Currency.

Orders for new fractional currency are being received from all parts of the country, but the Treasury Department is unable to fill them, owing to the failure of the Bank Note Company in New York, where the currency is printed, to come to time.

Colonel Warren.

of the Fenian army, had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day relative to the release of his late fellow-prisoner, Col. Halpin, together with other Irishmen claiming to be American citizens now in British prisons. The Secretary informed Colonel Warren that he has taken Halpin's case in hand, and that he hopes to secure his release.

The Yerger Case.

For some reason or other, the action of Chief Justice Chase in postponing the decision in the Yerger case until October gives unbounded joy to the prisoner's friends. They interpret it as meaning his release on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and final acquittal. It is said Chase was afraid to assume the responsibility, because, whichever way he decided, he would have damaged his chances for the Presidency.

Boutwell's Policy.

Secretary Boutwell is daily in receipt of letters from prominent business men throughout the country, complimenting him on his management of the Treasury. These letters come from Democrats as well as Republicans, who express most implicit confidence in Boutwell's ability and integrity.

Not Permissible.

T. J. Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Mississippi district, writes to Commissioner Delano that he has been appointed Mayor of Vicksburg by General Ames, and asks if it would be proper for him to accept. Acting Commissioner Douglass has written him that it is not advisable for officers of the revenue to mix themselves unnecessarily in politics.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 17—12:20 P. M.—The following is the statement of securies held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks, Division of National Banks, for week ending July 17, 1869, as security for circuting notes:—United States bonds held per last report, $342,873,100; received this day, $10,000; total, $342,883,100; transferred this day, $10,000; on hand this day, $342,873,100; as security for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as depositories of U. S. securities, held per last report, $22,859,500; transferred this day, $150,000. On hand this